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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-U.S. RALLIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES REPORTED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, meetings in solidarity with the Korean people were held in Dar es Salaam, capital city of Tanzania, at the Somalian Revolutionary Youth Club, at [Kanongbe] County, Kigali Province, Rwanda, and at the [Tijenz] High School in Denmark.

Those who participated in the meetings were functionaries of parties, government organizations, and social organizations; members of organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people; and the masses of all walks of life.

Further, ambassadors of our country and members of our embassies' staff were invited to attend the meetings.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

A. [Shija], chairman of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee, Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, and secretary of the Dar es Salaam Party Branch, mentioning emphatically the great victory scored by the Korean people after repulsing U.S. imperialism's armed invasion, pointed out as follows:

The division of Korea is the worst misfortune not only for the Korean people but also for the peoples of all countries of the world.

U.S. imperialism must withdraw from South Korea, and Korea must be unified without fail.

He went on to point out that many fatherland unification proposals made by the DPRK are enjoying uniform support and encouragement from the peoples of the world, and he emphasized:

The people of Tanzania will always fight together with the Korean people.

The Korean people will eventually attain the independent peaceful unification of their country under the judicious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chief of the [Kanongbe] County, Kigali Province, Rwanda, said in his speech that a grave situation is being brought about on the Korean peninsula due to U.S. imperialism's continuous increase in its armed forces and provocation schemes for a new war, pointing out that the Korean people are forcefully launching today, directly against U.S. imperialism, a sacred struggle for the unification of their fatherland.

He confirmed the Rwandan people's active support of the righteous struggle of the Korean people.

Salad Osman [Robulle], chairman of the Central Committee of the Somalian Revolutionary Youth League, emphasized in his speech that the Korean people, cannot be forced to live apart by any means and that Korea should be unified as soon as possible.

He expressed his wholehearted support for the anti-"government" struggle of the youths, students, and people of South Korea.

[Prebin Mullehanson], chairman of the Danish United Socialist Club, laid bare in his speech the fact that U.S. imperialism has deployed in South Korea more than 40,000 men of its aggressive forces and a large number of nuclear weapons and is actively spurring the South Korean puppet clique into provocation schemes for a new war.

The chairman of the Danish Association for Friendship with the DPRK denounced U.S. imperialism, which started the Korean War, which is an aggressor, and which is a major obstacle to the unification of Korea.

Pointing out that an anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle is vigorously being launched in South Korea, he said that South Korea's dictatorial "regime" faces the same destiny as Marcos of the Philippines.

At the meeting held at the [Tijenz] High School in Denmark, a resolution on the Korean problem was adopted.

Laying bare and denouncing U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea, policy of aggression, and, in particular, schemes of provocation for a new war, the resolution asserted as follows:

The United States must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and it must stop its intervention in South Korea.

We request that the United States and the South Korean authorities come, in their responses, to the dialogue for the peace and unification of the Korean peninsula as soon as possible.

7989/12624
CSO: 4110/088

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF SECRETARIAT ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON INVASION THREAT

SK050503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on September 4 published a white paper showing up the fiction of "threat of invasion from the North" spread by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in connection with the '86 Asian Games and the '88 Olympics and the truth of the threat of invasion from the South which presents itself in reality.

Declaring that we have made consistent efforts to achieve the reunification of the country not by force of arms but in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation, the white paper stresses:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have put forward realistic national reunification proposals on more than 200 occasions over the past 40 years or more and made it clear whenever an opportunity arose that we had no intention to "invade the South."

Entering the '80s, we have advanced one reasonable proposal after another to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation and made everything we could for their realisation.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, quite contrary to us, have all along pursued confrontation and war, the white paper continues:

Sennewald, ex-commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, in his speech at the Foreign Press Club on June 22, 1983, blared "we hope to wage a battle in the depth of North Korea" and "seize the operational initiative by driving all the North Korean forces into a danger at a time."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan declared that unification must be achieved by "destruction of communism" and only "a military war" should be waged with the North saying, "the '80s is a decade of a fierce battle with the North."

Stating that there has never been "invasion from the North" which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are advertising so noisily, the white paper says:

In summer they cried that there would be "summertime invasion from the North" under cover of thick foliage and in winter they rasped that there would be "wintertime invasion from the North" across the frozen river Yimjin. The leaves of trees came forth and fell scores of times and the river Yimjin froze and thawed as many times, but there have never been "invasion into the South" from the North.

Even at the time when serious crises were created in South Korea with the fall of such successive dictators as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, we called for opening a way out for the nation through collaboration and unity of the North and the South and actively proposed dialogue and contact and strove to bring them to realisation.

Such stand of ours remains unchanged now.

We are now pulling full weight on socialist economic construction and our People's Army is taking an active part in peaceful construction, not in preparations for "invading south." It is only too clear that an army assuming a big share in peaceful construction cannot make preparations for "invading the South."

Declaring that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are practically posing threat of aggression on the Korean Peninsula, the white paper says:

Over the last few years, the U.S. imperialists have increased their troops occupying South Korea by more than 4,500.

The puppet "commandoes" trained to surprise our republic have reached more than 180,000 men.

The open questionnaire submitted recently by the General Student Council of Seoul University to a meeting of the "People's Liaison Organisation for Democratisation" of South Korea declared that South Korea now topped the world list in nuclear density with the deployment of more than 1,100 pieces of nuclear weapons and above 70 neutron bombs and more weapons were coming.

The U.S. and South Korean bellicose elements have also systematically strengthened military exercises for lighting the fuse of war.

The white paper stresses in conclusion:

The fiction of "threat of invasion from the North" is no more than an advertisement circulated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as a "panacea" in order to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the moves for the provocation of another war and fascist repression in South Korea and freeze the division of our country.

They should not run riot in aggression and war preparations with outcries over "threat of invasion from the North" which does not and cannot exist, but turn out to talks of military authorities without delay and take practical steps toward removing the danger of war and creating a climate favorable to North-South dialogue.

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CSO: 4100/247

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG'S THREE GUIDELINES FOR REUNIFICATION PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Realize Three Guidelines and Independently Achieve Reunification"]

[Text] It has been 14 years since the historical 4 July joint communique between North and South Korea was issued.

The announcement of the joint communique, which is considered an epochal event in our people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland and in the relationship between North and South Korea, was a brilliant realization of our Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's principle of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland as well as a precious accomplishment of his wise leadership.

Our respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who always leads our people powerfully on the one road of reunification of the fatherland, suggested a wide-ranging negotiation principle between North and South Korea, based on his insight into the demands from the development of the rapidly changing domestic and foreign situation as we entered the 1970's, and opened the road of contact between the North and the South. He also suggested the three guidelines of independence, a great national reunion, and a peaceful reunification as basic principles for the reunification of the fatherland. Thus, the meeting between high-ranking officials of the North and the South was arranged and the historic 4 July joint communique containing the three guidelines as its basic contents was to be announced.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "The three guidelines for independently achieving reunification without interference from any foreign power by promoting the great national reunion, overcoming the differences in thinking, ideology, and systems, and uniting the divided fatherland by peaceful means, and not through the exercise of force, are the basis as well as the starting point of resolving the reunification issue of our fatherland."

The three guidelines for the reunification of our fatherland are a historic milestone, which uniquely clarifies the right path to solving our nation's reunification problem.

Through the announcement of the 4 July joint communique between North and South Korea containing the three guidelines for independence, which has as its basic contents the peaceful reunification and the great national reunion, the three guidelines for the reunification of our fatherland proposed by the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, have become the people's only common reunification principle jointly confirmed by the North and the South and solemnly declared to the world.

For the past 14 years from the time the 4 July joint communique between North and South Korea was announced until today, our worker's party and the government of our republic have been steadily trying and patiently suggesting a fair and rational means of pursuing the ideas and principles of the joint communique. The plans range from reducing the military confrontation between the North and the South in order to expedite the great cause of reunification, which are suitable for our people's sincere desire and goal and achieve multifaceted cooperation and exchange in various fields, to the plans in preparation for the future establishment of the Confederate Republic of Koryo.

Due to the South Korean puppets' betrayal and maneuvers to make the split between the North and the South permanent, however, none of our realistic plans to materialize the three guidelines for the reunification of the fatherland has been achieved.

The former South Korean dictator, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, has disregarded the solemn oath sworn before the people through the joint communique and has relied on a foreign power and a confrontation through anticommunism, fascism, and war like maneuvers, in contradiction to the three guidelines for reunification of the fatherland. Finally, they have devised the "Yushin" (revitalization) fascist dictatorial system and have committed an act of betrayal which unilaterally overturned the joint communique itself by proposing a declaration of a permanent split between the "two Koreas."

The rebel, Chon Tu-hwan, is following the same line of his predecessor by a reliance on a foreign power, anticommunism, fascism, and a split-nation policy. He is also obstructing the path to reunification, which is our people's long-cherished desire by stepping forward as the most vicious executor of the policy to colonize South Korea under the United States and its war policy.

Chon Tu-hwan and his group are fascist murders, who have massacred thousands of our brothers under the control of the U.S. imperialists and who carried out bloody suppression of the citizens of Kwangju, who engaged in a peaceful demonstration for the sake of democracy and reunification. They are also vicious enemies of reunification. They stopped the North-South dialogue through a joint military exercise, "Team Spirit '86", while following the U.S. imperialists' war policy and by pursuing the policy of confronting us. Even at this very moment, they are talking about "dialogue" and "reunification" while behind the curtain, they are severely suppressing the patriotic students and people of various classes who are demanding independence, democracy, and reunification. They are, furthermore, running around insanely in preparation for a war against us and for a military provocation while making false

propaganda of a "threat of invasion by North Korea," which is nonexistent and is an riotous anticommunist confrontation.

Those who are mainly responsible for instigating the south Korean puppets' fascism, division, and war maneuvers behind the scene are the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are promoting the manipulation of the "two Koreas" as their basic strategy for their policy against Korea and in order to achieve this, they are leading the South Korean puppets toward fascism and war and maneuvering toward a policy of permanent division.

The fact is that Chon Tu-hwan and his group are plotting the extension of their power today by trampling on the students' and people's demands for self-reliance and democratization with guns and swords and by intensifying the state of tension through anticommunist disturbances and war and have been manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene. Furthermore, the fact that the South Koreans are trying to legalize our people's permanent division by suggesting an "autonomous joining" and "simultaneous joining" of the United Nations "cross contacts" and "cross recognition," and that they are trying to establish an international setting for manipulating the "two Koreas," is also following the U.S. imperialists' scenario.

In order to achieve their invasion strategy against Asia, the U.S. imperialists openly proclaim that the Korean peninsula is the "front line of U.S. strategy" and their "defense region of the front line," while they are accelerating the fabrication of a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. They have transformed South Korea into the largest nuclear weapon storage area in East Asia, and they are frequently carrying out large-scale war exercises in order to complete the preparations for nuclear warfare in South Korea. A very serious and dangerous situation, therefore, which can lead to nuclear war anytime, is being developed in this country.

Unless we devise a realistic measure to ease the tension in which a warlike atmosphere is building up, a military confrontation can occur at any time if the situation becomes aggravated.

So far, we have repeatedly suggested that the North and the South get together in order to devise realistic measures to eliminate the danger of war and ease the tension. We have also knocked on the door for a dialogue with the United States on several occasions. We have also suggested changing the armistice agreement between the United States and us into a peace agreement, in order to hold a three-party conference in preparation for adopting a nonaggression pact between South Korea and us and also to hold a conference between the National Assemblies of North and South Korea to discuss a joint declaration of nonaggression. Because of the disturbing maneuvers by the U.S. and the South Korean authorities, however, none of our suggestions has been realized.

Last June, the Supreme Command of the North Korean People's Army initiated a meeting of the military authorities of our country, the United States, and South Korea in order to discuss problems like ending the arms buildup and

military exercises in order to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula, a reduction in military forces and armaments, and implementation of the armistice agreement.

The purpose of the initiation by the Supreme Command of the North Korean People's Army is to seek a solution to the problem by gathering together the real powers of both the North and South Korean militaries because the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) is incapable of carrying out its mission of easing tension effectively. If some practical measures are taken at the conference between the two military authorities to eliminate the danger of war, it will doubtless become a turning point to relieve the tension in the Korean peninsula.

The United States and South Korea are showing a negative attitude, however, by denouncing our suggestions as being "propaganda" or "nonconstructive" and so on. It will become clear whether our suggestions are indeed "propaganda" if we get together. It is neither a proper attitude to pick a fight without even meeting and discussing the problems nor a proper position for solving the problem. If peace is important to them and they are interested in easing the tension among all of us, there is no reason for them not to accept our suggestions.

Not long ago, the government of our republic declared that we will not bring in nuclear weapons or provide foreign countries with nuclear bases and that we will not allow the passage of foreign nuclear weapons through our country. At the same time we insisted that the United States stop bringing in nuclear weapons into South Korea, reduce the quantity of nuclear weapons brought in, and eliminate them eventually. If some negotiation should be necessary regarding this, we are determined to sit down face to face at any time with the U.S. and South Korean authorities without standing on ceremony.

They keep silent even on this. Their arrogant attitude has stripped off the "pacifist" mask that they have been wearing.

The reunification of our fatherland is our people's ultimate aspiration.

Our plan for preparing reunification in the form of a confederate government leaving in place the existing system of the North and the South has already been made known to the world.

Our plan to establish a confederate government is the most rational and realistic reunification plan, which has embodied the above-mentioned three guidelines. The South Korean separatists, in action, are pursuing a permanent split, while in words, they are loudly advocating reunification.

The South Korean puppets, under the control of the U.S. imperialists, have lured the 24th Olympic Games to Seoul, and they are maneuvering to use them as a means to bring about the division of Korea, fabricating the "two Koreas."

Seoul, being politically unstable and in a state of tension, is not a place for the Olympic Games. Furthermore, having the Olympic Games in one of the divided countries can only result in the promotion of this split.

Using the Olympic Games as a means of accelerating the people's division by domestic and foreign separatists is contrary to the Olympic spirit, which is for promoting friendship and solidarity and contributing to world peace. It will, moreover, end up in the disruption of the Olympic Games.

In order to achieve the spirit of the Olympics and maintain our ties as a homogeneous people, the 1988 Olympic Games should be held under joint North and South Korean sponsorship, as we have insisted.

In order to reunify the divided fatherland, the North and South Korean people should achieve a large-scale reunion under a single national ideology, overcoming our differences in ideology and systems.

We are of the same race and we share a common interest for reunification. The fact that we have different political views and policies cannot be an obstacle to achieving the reunification of our country.

The attitude of our party and the government of our republic toward achieving independent peaceful reunification is based on the three guidelines. We will try our utmost to achieve this goal in the future.

The struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence from the United States, for antifascism and democratization, and against war and nuclear weapons to achieve their independence and democracy and to maintain peace against subordination, fascism, and war is a patriotic struggle which shares a common spirit of reunification.

The South Korean people will not drop their banner of struggle until their justified demand has been obtained.

We, the North Korean people, in collaboration with the patriotic potential and power of South Korea, are determined to achieve the great historical undertaking of independent and peaceful reunification.

13302/12913
CSO: 4110/076

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY WARNS AGAINST SOVIET MILITARY BUILD-UP IN NORTH

SK260104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Aug 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Wonsan--another Camranh?"]

[Text] The waves in the East Sea are running high amid reports of the pronounced thrust of the Soviet military might into North Korea and the overall escalation of naval influences of both superpowers in this sensitive body of water where conflicting strategic positioning has interested international media.

In recent weeks foreign media speculated ominously that the Soviet Union has begun to turn the Wonsan Harbor into a second Camranh Bay in the Far East by sending its Pacific Fleet to make frequent calls at the vital North Korean port.

Last week Jane's Defense Weekly, an authoritative journal of military affairs published in Britain, said a North Korean naval flotilla visited Vladivostok in July to plan for joint naval maneuvers, while the crack Soviet SU-25 fighters have been deployed on the eastern edge of Siberia.

Quoting informed U.S. government sources, the Washington Times this week expressed grave misgivings and concerns about the buildup of Soviet arms and troops in the East Sea and the western Pacific, highlighted by the fortification of Wonsan as a potential launching ground for a future Soviet offensive.

There are suspicions over Moscow's diplomatic maneuvers to pressure and cajole Pyongyang into leasing the Wonsan port which is being renovated to host and service 20 to 30 Russian naval vessels a day. An airport has already been constructed in its neighborhood for squadrons of Russian reconnaissance planes.

The United States Pacific Fleet is likely to stage major naval exercises involving more than 30 warships including the battleship New Jersey and two aircraft carriers in the East Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk next month, according to military sources in Tokyo. The show of force is apparently intended to counter the intensifying Soviet naval advances in the area around the Korean peninsula and Japan.

It has been a long-cherished dream of the Russians to gain a [?] foothold along the southeastern periphery of its border extending from Sakhalin and Manchuria down to Korea. Wonsan may become the second Camranh and Nampo on the west coast of Korea could be the next target for control of the West Sea. A continued military buildup of the Soviet Union will enhance the risk of emboldening North Koreans to mount armed adventures against the south.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR PEACE PROPOSAL

SK042248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--The U.S. authorities should withdraw their forces and all nuclear weapons from South Korea and give up nuclear war manoeuvres against our people and the progressive people of the world, as demanded by the world's people.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed commentary on the active welcome and support of broad socio-political circles of the world to the proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone which was clarified in the June 23 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The commentary goes on:

Official organs, peoples, publications and radios of socialist countries, non-aligned, new-emerging and peace-loving countries have made public statements, press statements and articles one after another supporting our peace proposal and expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle.

In Pyongyang, the capital of our country, the "Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" is to open a few days later. This is a manifestation of the world people's desire for creating a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and world peace.

The Soviet Union in a statement of the Foreign Ministry, declared that the DPRK proposal to create a nuclear-free, peace zone is an "expression of the Korean people's sincere desire to ease tensions and consolidate peace in the Far East and the world over and expressed support to our proposal.
[quotation marks as received]

The firm support of the world's progressive people and peace-loving people to our peace proposal encourages our people in the struggle for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry stressed that the proposal to create a nuclear-free, peace zone reflects the genuine desire of the Korean people for a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

It is entirely just that the world public of broad sections unanimously demand the United States to positively approach the problem of creating a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and withdraw all its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The United States should lend an ear to the just voices of the world's people.

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CSO: 4100/247

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN KOREA DECRIED

Tokyo THE TONGIL ILBO in Japanese 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An Appeal on the 33d Anniversary of the Signing of the Armistice Agreement: Liquidate the Trend of Depending on Foreign Forces, and Overcome the System of Proxy War for the Superpowers"]

[Text] Tomorrow we will mark the 33d anniversary of an armistice, an anomaly, not at war yet not at peace either, which has become a routine.

At that time when the armistice agreement was signed and the guns became silent, all heaved a sigh of relief and painfully thought that they would no longer want war, and had had enough of killing their brothers. However, since there soon was apprehension that war might break out again, they began to think that it was unavoidable to be prepared for it. The maintenance of a half-war system has now been taken for granted.

As if taking aim at this void in the minds of the people, unwittingly a grave situation is about to unfold.

The Soviet Union Attempts To Involve North Korea

Because of their strong military overtone, "exchange activities" that took place between North Korea and the Soviet Union before and after the 25th anniversary of the signing of the "Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid" surprised everyone. Three war vessels led by the internationally known large aircraft carrier, Minsk (40,000 ton class), the flagship of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, led by its commander, visited North Korea. Also, at the same time, although types of aircraft were unknown but thought to be the latest types, a Soviet Far East Air Force formation, also led by its commander, flew into North Korea. Even though the Enterprise and other vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet have visited South Korea, the visit to North Korea by such levels of Soviet forces has not taken place, at least since the armistice.

Moreover, Sidorov Barankin, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Pacific Fleet said at Wonsan: "If the situation in Korea should demand, we are ready to conduct joint operation." (8 July) Also, Barankin, commander of the Soviet Far East Aviation, declared: "Pilots of the Korean People's Army and the Soviet Armed Forces, in close cooperation, are defending the skies of both countries." (4 July)

What should be noted in the background of such statements issued by field commanders of the Soviet Navy and Air Force is the fact that the Soviet Union has demanded strengthened military ties with North Korea. According to a reliable source of information, the Soviet Union is currently pressing North Korea on the following four points: (1) that North Korea offer military bases, including Wonsan Bay as in the case of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam; (2) that joint military maneuvers be held; (3) that North Korean military cadres be trained in the Soviet Union; (4) that a joint intelligence command be established in order to maintain a close exchange of information and to conduct a joint study of military affairs.

Although the North Korean regime has not responded to these, within its administration are some elements who are tempted not only to cope with the U.S. forces in South Korea by introducing the Soviet Union Armed Forces, but also, if fortunate, to "militarily overwhelm" South Korea.

China has become so nervous over such trends that it has repeatedly offered its "advice" to North Korea.

U.S. Strategy Involving South Korea

One move is that the introduction of a system for strengthening tactical nuclear weapons for the U.S. forces in South Korea has been attempted. As was disclosed in the publication of the proceedings of an executive session hearing of the Military Construction Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee, an underground hangar-type nuclear storage dump, called the "weapons storage safety system" (WS3), under the control of the quick reaction alert forces (QRA, fighter-bomber units) carrying nuclear weapons is about to be built at a U.S. base in Kunsan, the only such place in the Far East, in order to improve the capabilities of that force. In the past nuclear weapons dumps have been established at places away from the quick reaction alert forces for the purpose of avoiding accidents. However, with the introduction of the WS3 system, reportedly the loading of nuclear weapons at the same place will become efficient.

Another thing is that it has been disclosed that the U.S. strategy calling for counterattacking the Soviet Union by forming a "second front" in the Far East in the event of Soviet attack on Europe has already been implemented. Last month at a seminar held at a U.S. naval college in the eastern United States, deputy assistant secretary of the Department of State, Solomon, disclosed as a matter of fact that this "second front in the Far East" strategy has been implemented and mentioned as examples the assignment of F-16 fighters in Japan and the war capabilities of sea-launched Tomahawk cruise missiles.

This shows that the "1984-88 fiscal years defense policy of the U.S. Department of Defense" aimed at building capabilities to form a "second front" against the Soviet Union in the Far East, as was disclosed in 1983, has become policy. Needless to say, such military strategy will be unfolded in the Korean region, with the U.S. forces in Korea as the leverage, involved as a part in it.

Traps in the Struggle for a Military Balance Between North and South

Since May of last year the Soviet Union has provided North Korea with MG-23's capable of forming two squadrons, SAM3 ground-to-air missiles, and Scud B missiles. The Soviet Air Force has reportedly secured a navigational route to the East China Sea across North Korea.

On the other hand, the United States has continued to provide South Korea with F-16 fighters, ground-to-air missiles, and anti-tank missiles.

As for North Korea, it feels the need to cope with the strengthening of the qualitative war capabilities of the South Korean forces with the U.S. forces stationed in Korea in the background. As for South Korea, it wants to maintain capabilities in a balance with the North Korean forces which have maintained for many years a superiority in number and firepower.

However, U.S. and Soviet arms offers to North and South Korea, the Soviet demand that North Korea tighten military cooperation designed to build a system of "joint operations," and the plans of the U.S. forces in Korea to strengthen its nuclear war capabilities, and the U.S. preparations for forming a "second front in the Far East" are all open violations of the provisions and spirit of the armistice agreement for the Korean Peninsula. It is known that the armistice agreement prohibits the introduction of military personnel reinforcements and arms reinforcements on the Korean Peninsula. It may be natural, but for both superpowers the pursuance of their own strategic military goals is primary, and in comparison with this, the destiny of the 60 million residents of the Korean Peninsula is not considered.

In the North and in the South, our race attempted, with turns and twists, to strengthen war capabilities by introducing foreign arms with the theory of the so-called military balance and deterrence. However, even though the war capabilities of the North and the South are more than enough to annihilate the Korean peninsula, yet the increase has not ended. Moreover, the two superpowers are attempting, more and more, the strengthening of military strategy involving the Korean Peninsula. Even the nuclear war capabilities of both sides in the Far East which has been markedly strengthened since the 1970's are enough to destroy the Korean Peninsula several times over.

Our race must awaken itself. No one but us can sincerely observe the armistice agreement, and attempt the securing of the survival of the race. We must end the extremely senseless act of aiming foreign-made arms at our own people, and becoming bullet-shields for the two great powers.

Let Us Awaken to the Starting Point of the Race

Within our race there has been rooted an idea that partly because of the scars of the Korean war, even if it means being under the military umbrella of a great power it is better for us to have safety secured. In addition, by taking advantage of such a psychological void, those who have tried to gain profit by depending on outside forces, and gain advantage in managing affairs by introducing foreign forces have become rampant.

In addition, it is a historical fact that during the Silla period the conquest of the same race by introducing the Tang forces was practiced, and more recently some tried to aspire for "enlightenment" by introducing Japanese militarism in the last period of the Korean Empire. These examples, even though not aimed at personal gain and profit, have been bad examples of inflecting serious wounds on our race by voluntarily asking for the intervention of foreign forces.

We must remind ourselves of the poignant feeling at the time when the armistice agreement was signed 33 years ago that we convinced ourselves then that we would never start another war, and we would never again engage in internecine war. Although the armistice agreement was signed in a dishonorable fashion, we see it as a starting point that when the war ended our intention was to convince ourselves that our race must live in peace.

To look ahead from this starting point, we can never introduce outside forces when faced with the reality that we are surrounded by nuclear weapons of the two superpowers capable of annihilating our race several times over. More than that, we must fire our passion ultimately to achieve peace through denuclearization by withdrawing nuclear weapons not only on our Korean Peninsula but also in the surrounding areas.

North-South dialogues supposedly aimed at the recociliation of the same race must be put on the right track, too. Such irresponsible proposals as seeking measures for preventing the resumption of war at the conference of defense ministers of the North and the South with the foreign force field commanders (the tripartite military conference) who have no authority for implementing disarmament cannot be allowed. What good is the call for a resumption of the parliamentary conference, when it is more than obvious that no results can be expected due to the confrontation of agendas?

In order to truly bring about an impetus for the reconciliation of the same race, there is no other way but for the heads of the North and the South to talk frankly to each other without pretension as the sons of the same race.

We cannot depend on outside forces to preserve our race. It is another matter if we do not wish the unification of the fatherland. But as long as we desire unification, our race itself must open the way for its own survival.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RECENT NORTH KOREAN PROPAGANDA ANALYZED

Seoul PUK HAN in Korean Jul 86 pp 50-53

[Article by So Kuk-song, research committee member for the Research Institute on Peaceful Unification]

[Text] In order to achieve its greatest goal of the communization of the peninsula, it is nothing new lately for the DPRK to direct strategic criticism and propaganda and instigation at the south on all-important occasions such as 19 April and 17 May. But, from the vantage of the time and content, the heated offensive directed at the south especially from the beginning of this year contains greatly threatening elements which cannot be overlooked as everyday behavior.

Propaganda Offensive Directed at the ROK Than Goes Beyond Everyday Behavior

Entering 1986, propaganda and instigation directed at the ROK by the DPRK starting with the vehement criticism and agitation against Team Spirit 86, the United States-ROK annual joint-defense exercise, patronizing propaganda which it uses and propaganda to expand the discussion on constitutional revision by some in the ROK, schemes to stir up ROK society that use the Phillipines situation, etc. are, when compared with an average year, being reinforced even more.

From about the middle of last February, in each city and provincial unit and schools starting with Pyongyang, the DPRK, under the pretext of the United States-ROK Team Spirit 86 exercise, held critical and instigative meetings simultaneously and opened up an instigative offensive directed at the ROK which abetted the spread of twisted propaganda about the situation on the Korean peninsula and antigovernment by ROK citizens.

Moreover, in March, focusing on the new semester at ROK campuses, the DPRK held frenzied instigative assemblies directed at the ROK which mobilized massive numbers of young students from all over the DPRK--these gatherings originating on 20 March at Kim Il-sung University and carried out separately at each university--and at these meetings emphasis was placed on defending and supporting the riots of ROK students with statements such as "we positively support and encourage the anti-United States and anti-fascist struggle of the young students of the ROK" and "college students of the ROK,

take the vanguard roles in the anti-United States and antigovernment struggle." And then, on 31 March, cognizant of the standoff between the opposition and the government parties resulting from discussions in ROK society over constitutional revision and the approach of the anniversary of the 19 April incident, the DPRK singled out the so-called "People's Democratic War" (name changed from "United Revolutionary Party" in August of 1985), an organization falsely propagandized as operating in the ROK, and opened up all kinds of instigative offensives directed at the ROK aiming at creating social unrest including making public as many as 75 antigovernment struggle slogans such as "the ROK is a colony of the United States," "Let's establish a democratic constitution," etc.

Furthermore, the DPRK, as one link in the strategy of obstructing and hindering the successful carrying out of the 10th Asian Games this year and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, is propagandizing and instigating ROK citizens to oppose the events. It seems that, with Kim Il-sung's direct appearance at the public rally last 11 March welcoming Fidel Castro, the prime minister of Cuba, on his visit to Pyongyang and his public proclamation that "the Seoul Olympics are something that we cannot look indifferently at," followed by schemes either to buy off international sports figures or to sponsor exhibitions abroad of strategic critical propaganda at the Seoul Olympics, the DPRK is concentrating its energy on creating an anti-ROK public opinion on the international stage, and on 6 April, the DPRK made public a "white paper" under the name of the DPRK's false peace propaganda organization--the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Committee--which instigates anti-government activities among ROK citizens. On the other hand, once worry about the endless strengthening of military might and an increase in the threat of an invasion south on the occasion of the 1986 Asian Games or the 1988 Olympics by the DPRK was consecutively expressed by high-level United States and ROK government officials, the DPRK strengthened false propaganda which hid its warmongering abroad.

The DPRK, while imputing responsibility for present tensions on the Korean peninsula to the ROK-United States side by fabricating and falsely propagandizing such things as stating that the present situation on the Korean peninsula is the same as "just before the invasion of the DPRK and war of 25 June" is straining itself in propaganda which hides its militarism. The DPRK has gone one step beyond this kind of propaganda which hides its militarism or feigns peace, and by means of openly fabricating and spreading the so-called "April-May invasion of the DPRK rumor" by the ROK-United States side, is carrying out anarchistic propaganda as if tensions on the Korean peninsula had reached a dangerous level.

Attempts at Anti-United States, Antigovernment Riots and a Violent Revolution

At a time when recent criticism within the ROK over the constitutional problem has arisen and the Asian Games--the touchstone for the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics--are approaching, by mobilizing all its abilities and busily involving itself with strategic critical instigation directed toward the ROK, the schemes of the DPRK to induce division and disorder in ROK society and create an environment where it can carry out a violent revolution directed at the ROK are more open than ever before.

This kind of strategy of the DPRK has clearly surfaced in tendencies connected with the anniversaries of the 19 April and 17 May incidents. At the so-called "Pyongyang City Commemorative Gathering on the 26th Anniversary of the April People's Uprising" held in Pyongyang last 18 April, in unreasonably connecting present circumstances with those at the time of the 19 April incident by distortedly declaring that the 19 April incident of 26 years ago was a so-called "popular anti-United States anti-fascist struggle for national salvation," while describing in a self-seeking way the present state in the ROK as being a "solemn environment in which an anti-United States anti-fascist struggle for democracy is being widely carried out," the DPRK vividly revealed its ROK-directed plan which is trying to treat the 19 April incident as a good opportunity for its struggle to communize the ROK. Subsequently, as concerns some Korean campus riots, it has been concentrating on instigation bent on spreading campus riots, vehemently criticizing the government authorities for "inflicting wholesale oppression and atrocities" on indoctrinated students who lead riots, while positively approving of the so-called "three people's" slogans advocated by these students, saying they are "legitimate claims which reflect the social reality of the ROK and the direction of the masses." Moreover, the DPRK, while exaggeratedly fabricating the story that recently all of ROK society has been swept by extreme disorder due to campus riots, has used words such as "struggle" and "patriotism," and virulently instigated with such phrases as "do not be afraid of prison and death, actively enter the struggle for anti-United States autonomy and anti-fascism," and "carry high anti-United States and anti-government slogans and actively enter the vigorous struggle opposing them."

The DPRK, on the one hand, fabricated a false story aimed at alienating the United States and the ROK wherein last 1 April, when the United States' secretary of defense, Weinberger visited the ROK, "a crowd of 100,000 demonstrated against Weinberger and sent shudders through United States imperialism in the ROK," and its maneuverings to create an atmosphere calling for withdrawal of United States troops stationed in the ROK became plain by setting forth an anti-United States instigative slogan that said that "the most important task facing ROK citizens is to impede and ruin the scheme of United States imperialism to provoke a new war" and by positively fanning and taking advantage of the anti-United States consciousness of some leftist-indoctrinated students. In such instigative gatherings directed at the ROK, the DPRK, while referring to the movement for constitutional revision being carried out in part of the ROK, praised it as being "the first step in the struggle for the realization of the democratization of society and the liquidation of fascism" and incited "all to enter forcefully and vigorously this movement" and in this way showed its scheme to attempt to drive the ROK political situation to extreme social turmoil.

On the other hand, the DPRK, which recently has attempted all sorts of sordid schemes internally and externally so as to obstruct and hinder the 1988 Olympics, showed it is feverishly working on a scheme to obstruct and impede the 1988 Olympics in which a majority of countries including communist bloc countries have already fully announced their intent to participate by claiming at this gathering also that "the ROK is a colony of the United States

and, as a nuclear military base, is an unstable area full of war tensions and is an area where democracy and human rights have been trampled underfoot and the situation as regards political turmoil has reached an extreme" and by advocating that "the ROK is not worthy of an event such as the Olympics."

On the one hand, at the so-called "Pyongyang City Rally on the Sixth Anniversary of the Kwangju People's Uprising," a propaganda gathering directed at the ROK held in Pyongyang on 17 May, the DPRK in a twisted manner laid the blame for the fact that "the Kwangju uprising could not expand and develop nationwide" and for the recent suppression of students on the United States and presented "the prioritization of an anti-United States struggle" and a struggle with united areas and classes as conditions for victory in the struggle. Moreover, on the other hand, they incited the spread of riots by saying "they supported and encouraged the struggle of the ROK people," and while presenting their "position on peaceful intention," by means of bringing up especially the "realization of tripartite talks" and problems on creating an atmosphere for talks, they imputed responsibility for the breakdown in talks to our side.

The DPRK, while presenting everyday strategic propaganda directed at the ROK such as "a policy of subordination as a colony," "a policy of war and division," etc., in addition to this kind of mass rally, by means of all kinds of propaganda media such as newspapers, broadcasting stations, etc., is instigating anti-United States antigovernment riots with such statements as "young students of the ROK, hold higher the banner of anti-United States autonomy and bravely and vigorously enter the struggle" and "you must bravely carry out the struggle to impede and ruin the scheme of United States Imperialism and the ROK to provoke a war at every step, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace area."

Scheme the DPRK Has Its Eyes On

Recently the even more intense DPRK propaganda offensive directed at the ROK is concentrated on a policy of attempting to obstruct and impede the successful opening of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics by creating and using internally and externally the prevailing view that the tense atmosphere forming on the Korean peninsula lately is due to the United States and the ROK, and the maximum use of all kinds of issues such as patronizing the signature movement for constitutional revision, impetuously instigating campus riots, scheming to use the Phillipines situation against the south, instigating the spread of the labor-management dispute, etc. in an extensive offensive directed at the ROK so as to bring about social agitation and turmoil in the ROK and to divide national opinion.

It can be seen especially by openly spreading the so-called "April-May DPRK invasion rumor" that the DPRK intends to impute all responsibility to the ROK-United States side in case it indulges in military provocation directed at the ROK.

In addition, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the 19 April incident and 6th anniversary of the 17 May incident, events they have seen as

favorable to their violent revolution directed towards the ROK, in concentrating all their energies on a strategic critical and instigative offensive, the intensity of which cannot be seen in an average year, it is clear that the DPRK plans to use these occasions to actively obstruct the approaching 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics by availing itself of riots on some campuses in the RPK and actively instigating them so as to give rise to a state of disorder, and furthermore to attempt to create an environment advantageous to a violent revolution directed at the ROK. At the same time, it is judged that internally the real intent of this is to provide an outlet by which it can cope with internal contradictions and conflicts such as economic difficulties and the political and social instability which will accompany the Kim Chong-il system in his hereditary succession to authority.

When we look at the propaganda and instigation of the DPRK like the examples given above, it seems that in the future the DPRK will also continue to concentrate its energy on the so-called "creation of an atmosphere advantageous to a violent revolution directed at the ROK" by mobilizing all its strength to instigate all strata of society concerned with domestic problems such as students, workers, soldiers, and intellectuals in the anti-United States and anti-government struggle and by bringing about extreme turmoil and national division; furthermore, the prospect is for the DPRK to strengthen even more its propaganda and instigative offensive directed at the ROK to obstruct the opening of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

PYONGYANG'S EFFORTS FOR CO-HOSTING 24TH OLYMPIC GAMES

Modernizing Angol Sports Village

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by reporter of the company headquarters Hong Man-kun: "The Angol Sports Village Being Built As a Modern Sports Base"]

[Text] Under the great love and solicitude of the respected and beloved leader and our party, who are always deeply concerned about the promotion of health of our people and the development of sports technology of our country, another modern sports base is going to be built in the Angol district of the legendary Man'gyongdae.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The next important thing that should be done to further develop the sports in our country is to build sports facilities and install sports equipment in an all people's movement."

In the Angol Sports Village on the Kwangbok Street, on which modern skyscrapers are going to be built for 20,000 households in displaying the dignified posture of the chuche Korea, gymnasiums and stadiums of various kinds are being built simultaneously.

The gymnasiums and stadiums being built in the Angol Sports Village, together with the gymnasiums on Nungna and Yanggak Islands in the Taedong River, are going to be of special characteristics in conformity with the features of sports games in their unique forms of new modes.

The gymnasiums and stadiums thus being built will be fully equipped with the conditions in which sports champions and players can train and hold games and in which they can take rests and with various communications, telephone, and broadcasting facilities, of highest quality.

Various Gymnasia

In the Angol Sports Village, the following will be built: the basketball, volleyball, hard gymnastics, and wrestling gymnasiums, each of which will

be equipped with 2,000 seats, a swimming pool equipped with 2,100 seats, a pingpong gymnasium equipped with 3,000 seats, a badminton gymnasium, a handball gymnasium equipped with 2,300 seats, and a gymnasium equipped with 4,000 seats.

The basketball and the volleyball gymnasium will be connected by a passageway.

Chairs of the two front rows of the seats in the basketball gymnasium will be those which can be disassembled and reassembled.

The exterior view of this gymnasium is of a rising-curve, swinging form in conformity with the characteristics of the basketball gymnasium.

The volleyball gymnasium will be equipped with three volleyball courts on one level so that the training of players may be fully guaranteed. When a game is played, only one set will be used.

The swimming facility, two-storyed, equipped with 2,100 seats, will be walled with glass on its front, left and right sides so that natural light may come into the pool.

The swimming facility is equipped with a competition pool and a training pool, each of which is 50 m long and 25 m wide. It is also equipped with a springboard whose height can be adjusted freely.

In the swimming facility, swimming, diving, water polo, and synchronized swimming can be held.

The badminton gymnasium will be octagonal, a unique shape.

This gymnasium, which will be three-story, will be equipped with many players' lounges, training rooms, steam baths, and shower rooms.

The pingpong gymnasium, which will be equipped with 3,000 seats, will have a unique Korean style roof; and it will be built in the form of large span eaves.

A total of 20 pingpong tables can be placed in the pingpong gymnasium.

In the Angol Sports Village, the following will also be built: gymnasiums for wrestling, jujitsu, and boxing, which will be either a heavy gymnastics gymnasium or a light style with a glass wall in front and a decorative wall on the back or an oval shape gymnasium. In this gymnasium, there will be 100 m and 200 m race tracks and a 110 m hurdle race track. Various gymnastics, board jumps, high jumps, and throwings can also be played there.

Furthermore, in the Angol Sports Village, a handball gymnasium with a rising shape on the left and right sides and a wrestling gymnasium of a round shape will be built.

Outdoor Stadiums and Archery Stadium

The Angol Outdoor Stadium, equipped with 25,000 seats, is a modern four-storyed, all-purpose stadium of an oval shape, in which various games, including soccer, can be played. By reasonably utilizing the slope shape lay of the land, building structure for seats will be reduced in constructing this stadium.

In the top seating area and the area on the opposite of this area, seats are four-storyed. And, on the left and right sides of this area, the height of the seat level is reduced gradually and seats become fewer as the height is reduced so that the whole game area may be watched from any seat. It is one of the characteristics of this stadium.

On the first floor of the stadium, there are spacious lounges, players' physical training rooms, steam baths, baths, and medical clinics. On the second and third floors, there are a number of lounges for spectators and the storage areas for various training equipments.

On the fourth floor, there will be a broadcasting room, news reporters room, various technical controls room, and transmitting facilities.

The stadium is equipped with 23 entrance-exits on the first, second, and third floors so that a great number of spectators may enter or exit in a short period of time. And there are three spacious parking areas outside the stadium.

The archery stadium in the Angol Sports Village is equipped with 2,000 seats.

This stadium has an area of 30,000 sq m. It is a modern archery stadium in which as many as 67 archers can participate simultaneously.

From now on international and domestic games can be held satisfactorily in this stadium.

Furthermore, in this Angol Sports Village that will be built in a modern way, various service facilities for sports personnel and public service facilities, including meeting halls, hotels, and restaurants, will be built.

In the Angol Sports Village, the following will be built: a 26-story sportsmen's hotel that will feature a new streamlined appearance; a meeting hall, equipped with 1,000 seats for sportsmen; a modern rehabilitation hall in which sportsmen can have comprehensive remedies and relief from fatigue; restaurants; soft drink shops; and comfort and service facilities.

Thus the Angol Sports Village will be built excellently as another comprehensive sports base.

Today, the construction workers there, cherishing unbounded loyalty toward the party and the leader, are fanning the flames of a speed battle and accelerating their construction.

The Angol Sports Village is getting a new look hour after hour and day after day and is being built at a high speed.

The Angol Sports Village, which is being built in a modern way in accordance with the party's plan, will contribute greatly to the development of sports technology of our country and the guaranteeing of the culture and recreation of the workers.

Pyongyang Can Host International Events

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] Sports personnel and personages of many countries in the world who visited our country stated in unison that our country is equipped with modern sports facilities so that any international sports games, including the Olympic games, may be held there.

Alexander [Sibberjo], Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee, said as follows:

I was greatly moved while touring the Kim Il-song Stadium located at the foot of the scenic Moranbong.

This stadium is a foremost stadium in the world both in terms of its scale and in terms of its modernized aspects.

All the facilities of this stadium are excellent and modern.

What has moved us most is the fact that the Korean people, under the judicious leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, built a great number of modern gymnasiums and stadiums in a short period of time with their own technology, resources, and labor.

The newspaper CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SPORTS said as follows in an article entitled "Pyongyang Is Ready":

Many world sports specialists and sightseeing travelers already confirmed at that time the fact that Korea is a country excellently equipped with all those facilities, including sports facilities, in which international games can be held.

In Pyongyang, excellent sports facilities, including the Kim Il-song Stadium which is capable of accommodating 100,000 people, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, and Ice Sports Gymnasium, have been erected. A great number of sports games, including ball games, can be held there.

The head of the delegation of the Norwegian site proposed for the winter Olympic games, stating that Pyongyang is a really beautiful and magnanimous city, said as follows:

This is my first visit to your country; I was really surprised.

Because it is entirely different from our expectations.

Elegant and modern skyscrapers and the gymnasiums equipped with the most up-to-date facilities gave deep impressions to us.

Korea is a very developed country where international games can be held at any time.

Your country is a country which has a really great power and the Korean people are a diligent, intellectual, and heroic people.

Jorgen [Tebend], vice-chairman of the United Socialist Club of Denmark, pointed out as follows in his article entitled "Pyongyang, The People's City," in depicting his visit:

The Ch'anggwangwon in Pyongyang is one of the service facilities equipped with modern devices. There is a swimming facility there equipped with various bath facilities, swimming pools, and jumping boards with various heights.

A functionary of the sports circles in France visited the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Ch'anggwangwon, and Ice Sports Gymnasium and said as follows:

The sports facilities erected in Pyongyang show well the status of the development of sports in your country.

All the sports facilities in your country are very excellent.

The DPRK's proposal for co-sponsoring the Olympic games is very righteous. Your country is equipped with sufficient material conditions in which that proposal can be realized.

[Macarios Frankchiramballa] Secretary General of the National Unification Independence Party of Zambia, said as follows:

During my stay in your country, I visited various sports facilities, including the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, and Ice Sports Gymnasium, and came to be convinced of the fact that Korea is sufficiently equipped with all the conditions in which all the international games, including the Olympic games, can be held.

Today many countries are opposed to the Seoul Olympic Games.

If the Olympic games are held in South Korea despite of this fact, it would obstruct the unification of Korea and leave a grave strain on the history of the Olympic games.

Therefore, the 1988 Olympic games should be co-sponsored by the North and the South of Korea without fail.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION CRITICISM CHARACTERIZED AS 'CRY FOR SUPPORT'

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] All but one of the six speakers at the "first Public Hearing on Democratic Constitutional Revision for a system of Direct Presidential Elections," which opened at NDP party headquarters in the afternoon of 25 July, supported a president-based system of direct elections, and the speakers, while receiving the fervent applause of the 500 in attendance, willingly shared most of their presentation time on their "requests" to the NDP, so it seemed more like a rally in support of a system for direct elections than a public hearing.

The first speaker, Professor Na Chong-il (Kyonghui University) prefaced his remarks by saying "I am a person who, long before the DJP appeared, thought we must experiment with a cabinet responsibility system of government," said "it is advantageous to the invigoration of the Assembly for assemblymen directly elected by the people to also hold appointments as ministers of each department of the administration," and was the only speaker to support a cabinet responsibility system.

The Reverend Pak Hyong-gyu, while saying "as long as the present regime does not step onto the road of sincere democratization by agreeing with the constitutional revision for a direct system of presidential elections wanted by the majority of people, then constitutional revision can be nothing more than a 'movement to end a violent regime'," called the NDP the "caretaker of the next political administration" and received fervent applause from NDP party members, and Professor Yu In-ho (Chungang University), while saying "there is an immediate need for the unification of political powers ardently desiring democratization," emphasized the solidarity of the NDP and other opposition groups.

Attorney Yi Ton-myong prefaced his remarks by saying "the NDP must understand the fact that it came into being out of the soil of the opposition," and urged that "because presently the government party is attempting to separate the NDP from the opposition and pull it toward its own side, we must understand that opposition groups shouting slogans such as 'we cannot believe you' and 'let us smash that special committee on constitutional revision' are really 'cries to stand on their stand'."

Professor Chang Ul-pyong (Sunggyungwan University), while saying that "there is a necessity to establish the relationship between constitutional revision and democratization," requested that "the NDP, while promoting constitutional revision, must show concern for the realization of the collateral conditions of the attainment of democratization such as a free press and a guarantee of human rights."

Attorney Cho Sung-hyong, the last speaker, while in principle supporting a president-based system of elections, pointed to the experiences of the past history of constitutional government and advocated complementing shortcomings by means of stipulating the superiority of the judicial branch, eliminating the right of the president to dissolve the Assembly and reviving the Assembly's authority to oversee the administration.

On this day, while the public hearing was continuing on for more than 4 hours, the atmosphere was quite sincere with some 40 people starting with President Yi Min-u, Counsel Kim Yong-sam and associated assemblymen keeping their seats throughout.

13222

CSO: 4107/217

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PARTY EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE HELD

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On 28 July, in advance of a series of government-opposition representative conferences between DJP representative No Tae-u, NDP President Yi Min-u and KNP President Yi Man-sop which will open on the occasion of the inauguration of the Special Assembly Committee for Constitutional Revision, the DJP opened a separate policy meeting and mulled over countermeasures toward the opposition.

In connection with the upcoming representatives conferences, Majority Leader Yi Se-ki, while saying that "in the past government and opposition floor leaders have carried out prior preparations for representative conferences as they wished," hinted at one card they hold against the NDP by saying "the problem of the indicted assemblymen can be affirmatively examined on this occasion but is it not important which method we choose?"

In answer to a journalist's question on the problem of the release of those detained he showed a cautious response in saying "will not the same principle that has been expressed up till now be affirmed again," but, as concerns the problem of amnesty and restoration of rights, he shook his head and avoided even mentioning them.

In response to the question "with the intention of self-congratulations and encouraging future prospects, are there going to be any big gifts from the government party," Majority Leader Yi said "in order to satisfactorily put the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision into operation, it will be necessary for the opposition to create an atmosphere without badgering" and made reference to the fact that "if Representative No meets opposition representatives, even if not up to the framework for constitutional revision, at least the agenda for the drawing up of an amendment for constitutional revision will be explained."

But, one party executive, while saying "that this Independence Day occurs while talks on constitutional revision for national accord are to be held has special meaning, and therefore I understand thorough deliberations on the problem of an Independence Day special amnesty are taking place between parties," took the view that "the problem of amnesty and restoration of rights is different but the release of those detained is being generally discussed

and a plan to solve the problem of indicted opposition party members is being affirmatively and concretely discussed," thus suggesting bright prospects for the solutions to the release of those detained and the problem of indicted assemblymen.

On the one hand, at the Expanded Party Executives Conference held this day, the DJP assessed that certainly from the perspective of the expedition of the conference but also from the perspective of substance and enthusiasm, the Dukyoosan training conference was successful, and decided to consider the question of commending those with merit.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM SPEAK AT BREAKFAST

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On the morning of 28 July, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, joint chairmen of the CPD invited committee members of the Special Committee on Constitutional Revision and political committee members to the Seoul Diplomats Club, had breakfast with them and encouraged them, and the greatly contrasting views on the state of affairs in the encouraging remarks of the two chairmen attracted attention.

First of all, Chairman Kim Tae-chung prefaced his remarks saying "to participate in the special committee on Constitutional Revision while at present political prisoners have not been released and on 27 July we were not able to open our meeting of censure at the Chongdong Anglican Church because of police obstruction leaves one with mixed feeling," and took the view that "it seems very probable that the plan of the government is to drag on in the special committee on constitutional revision, scheme to breakup the opposition party toward the end of the year and then push through its own proposal by means of a national plebiscite in the cold winter during the beginning of next year.

After analyzing the circumstances in such a gloomy way, Chairman Kim said "but what we are afraid of is not their threats but the loss of the hearts of the people leaving us at the end of their despair" and urged the NDP committee members in the special committee on constitutional revision to 'put up a good fight'."

On the other hand, Chairman Kim Yong-sam, while saying "it seems they can no longer not follow the wishes of the people and today's political situation is a big improvement when compared to last year," was optimistic that "the great strength of the people can drive off the petty guile of the present regime and ultimately force them to agree to a democratic constitution with a system of direct presidential elections, etc."

the majority of those who participated were scheduled to participate in the funeral service for the deceased former vice chairman of the Assembly, Yun Che-sul, so the breakfast meeting on this day ended simply within about an hour with only the encouraging remarks of the two chairmen Kim and remarks in a reply by President Yi Min-u, and perhaps because the wives of assemblymen

who tried to participate in the meeting of censure" which was supposed to open on 27 July were verbally and physically abused by police, the expressions of persons connected with the NDP were of mixed emotions.

On the one hand, in the afternoon of this day, Kim Yong-sam is scheduled to leave with his wife Son Myong-sun for his home of Koche in Kyongsannam Province for a week's vacation and return to Seoul on Sunday, 3 August, after participating in the solidarity conference of minority leader Kim Tong-myong's electoral district this coming 2 August.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY REPRESENTATIVE'S CONFERENCE HELD

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On 29 July, the expressions of DJP Representative No Tae-u and NDP President Yi Min-u after they finished a 2 hour representatives conference at the Assembly VIP Restaurant at about 2:05 was very bright.

In response to the question how was the conference, after Representative No said "President Yi, as president of the opposition party, requested several things" and President Yi said "nothing special," each returned to the Representative's Office and President's Office respectively and answered reporters' questions.

In connection with the problem of the detained, in response to the question what did you answer, Representative No explained "there is no limit to that gentleman's greed. Because when he said 'you have done nothing' I said 'what are you talking about, last 29 May after our representatives conference did not we release 460 people,' his expression was one of great surprise."

As regards the problems of amnesty and restoration of rights he said "after President Yi sounded me out for a while I said 'is not the starting point a matter of the concerned parties themselves'" hinting that they talked only about principles.

As regard the problem of the indicted assemblymen, President Yi, while saying "I got the impression that the problem of assemblymen connected with the Assembly Hall violence disturbance would be solved by dropping all arraignment proceedings," explained that "it does not seem as if the problem with Assemblymen Pak and Cho will be solved this time."

President Yi brought up the fact that at gatherings at the Myongdong Catholic Church and Anglican Church, assemblymen and their wives were doused with tear gas and abused and conveyed that "because it concerned our family I was not going to bring it up but when I protested saying can you really do that, Representative No abandoned ceremony and expressed his real regret."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP REORGANIZATION--On 26 July, No Tae-u viewing the prospects for a conference between the government and opposition representatives on the occasion of the opening of the Special Assembly Committee on Constitutional Revision, said: "if the Special Committee opens, will not a three party conference be achieved in a natural way?" Seeming as if he were aware that the rumor that reorganization of party posts was imminent was spreading wildly along the fringe of the party after the Dukyoosan training conference, No, while saying that "the press is that way and it seems that everybody is thinking too rashly," explained that "party reforms are not necessarily premised on reorganization of party posts, for example, 'No Tae-u is not being replaced, No Tae-u will show a new image'." But he added; "when there is a time and a need party posts or the cabinet too will be changed." In answering a journalist's question on the possibility of a conference between himself and Kim Yong-sam, while saying "their situation does not seem to be turning out as they desired," hinted, in connection with the NDP's insistence on two executive secretaries for the Special Committee, "will it not be possible only if the internal situation between factions is first cleaned up," and then suggested his tour of regional party offices will be pushed back until after the party plan for constitutional revision is submitted. He also said: "after the Special Committee convenes, I plan to use the weekend for a short vacation." [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

NO TAE-U, YI MAN-SOP CONFER--On the morning of 30 July, in advance of a combination breakfast-conference between DJP Representative No Tae-u and KDP President Yi Man-sop at the Plaza Hotel, with the party of the night before in celebration of the publication of the book "The Third Politician" by President Yi as the topic, the two men conversed for a short time." When Representative No greeted him saying "I still have not read the book but the title is really good," President Yi explained that "I wrote the book with the idea that politicians, by means of a new wave and a new road, would compromise and mediate to block a national catastrophe." After the 1 hour 30 minute conference ended, the two party representatives went to their respective rooms and explained the substance of their conference to reporters. Concerning the period the DJP side will submit their plan for constitutional revision, Representative No said that "the party platform will be fixed by 20 August," but President Yi interpreted that with a different nuance saying "Representative No said he will submit the DJP plan for constitutional revision to the Assembly by that time." [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

NDP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PROBLEM--Facing the opening of the Special Assembly Committee on Constitutional Revision on 30 Jul, the NDP is laboring over the problem of having two party executive secretaries. On 26 Jul, President Yi Min-u, with the objective of appointing executive secretaries for the Special Committee on Constitutional Revision from among prominent assemblymen, requested Yi Chung-chae and Kim Su-han to be executive secretaries for the special Committee on Constitutional Revision, but first of all Vice president Yi positively refused. Vice president Yi explained the reason for his positive refusal saying "assemblyman Kim and I are both party vice presidents and are in our sixties, and it is not proper for us to work on the same level with Executive Secretary Yi Chi-ho of the DJP who is a second term assemblyman in his forties." Vice president Yi suggested to President Yi that "since we will work with all our might from behind. It would be good if you designated Assemblymen Ho Kyong-man and Pak Chan-chong, lawyers, as executive secretaries." But President Yi, while saying "there is no need to fret about the circumstances in the DJP," continued to request the two vice presidents to be executive secretaries saying "if one's title is executive secretary of the Special Committee on Constitutional Reform, one must think about his responsibility to the people." [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

FERRARO HONORARY DIRECTOR OF COLLEGE--On the morning of 26 July, former assemblyman Kim Sang-hyon called a new conference and announced that "on 5 August, Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, former vice presidential candidate of the U.S. Democratic party, would come to the ROK at the invitation of the Democratic College of which he was director." Director Kim announced that Congresswoman Ferraro, director of the U.S. Democratic party's "Center for Research on Democracy" (NDI), is scheduled to come to the ROK in advance of a visit to the NDP by research center members, give a speech entitled "Prospects for the Development of Democracy in the ROK and ROK-U.S. Relations" at a dinner sponsored by the Democratic College opening on 6 August at the Shilla Hotel, and be commissioned as an honorary director of the Democratic College. Outside of this, it is also said that Congresswoman Ferraro is in the process of negotiating through the U.S. Embassy to meet Assembly chairman Yi Chae-hyung, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung, and Cardinal Kim Su-hwan while she is in the ROK. [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

INCREASE IN YOUTH CRIMES REPORTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Violent acts and sex crimes, including robbery and rape, committed by youths are rapidly increasing.

Robberies committed by juveniles comprise 45.3 percent of all robberies, and rape and other forcible sex offenses, too, are 34.7 percent of all rapes and other forcible sex offenses.

Also, it has been revealed that crimes committed by students are 45.7 percent of all juvenile crimes. The reasons why juveniles committed crimes appeared, in order, are delinquent school friends, spontaneous impulses, family discord, and acquisition of money for amusement.

According to the Supreme Public Prosecutor's report on 18 July, juvenile crime is surging and is showing a shocking tendency to be more vicious.

The juvenile offenders handled by the prosecutor's office from this past January to March totaled 22,096, which was 9.6 percent of all offenders. Compared with the same period last year, this is an increase of 6,045 people, which shows a rate of increase of 37.7 percent.

Among those, student offenders, totaling 10,089, amounted to 45.7 percent of juvenile offenders.

By type of crime, larceny and assault at 39.4 and 38 percent, respectively, were the chief categories of juvenile crimes, followed by robbery (3.5 percent), and rape and other forcible sex offenses (2.3 percent).

In particular, juvenile crimes were 9.6 percent of total crimes. In comparison, juvenile robbers (765) and rapists and other forcible sex offenders (508) were, respectively, 45.3 percent of all robbers and 34.7 percent of all rapists and other forcible sex offenders--it appears that juvenile crimes are much more vicious than adult crimes.

Of the total 22,096 juvenile offenders, the prosecutor's office during this period prosecuted or suspended prosecution under the condition of receiving proper guidance 7,603 (30.2 percent), disposed of 8,835 (40.4 percent) by

suspending prosecution, and referred 3,142 (14.4 percent) to the juvenile department of the court to receive protection.

On the one hand, according to court statistics, last year in all of the courts in the country, of the 17,428 juvenile offenders who received protective disposition, their reasons for committing crimes were, in order, delinquent school friends (20.1 percent) and spontaneous impulses (17.4 percent), followed by family discord (16.6 percent), acquisition of money for amusements (12.2 percent), poverty (9 percent), and vanity or imitation (7.9 percent).

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

Reactions to Accord

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul p 3

[Article by Washington correspondent Yun Ku: "No Champagne Celebration for the ROK-U.S. Trade Agreement"]

When a compromise is reached in international negotiations and an agreement is signed, it is customary for the signatories to toast with champagne and shake hands with each other to celebrate the occasion. But that was not the case when the ROK-U.S. trade agreement was recently signed under Article 301.

In a noticeable contrast, the United States was happy and satisfied whereas the ROK side had a very somber look from beginning to end.

After signing the agreement, ROK ambassador Kim Kyong Won, who represented the ROK side in the negotiations, said: "I cannot smile because I am sure our people back home feel unhappy." During a subsequent meeting with concerned officials, no one present extended words of congratulations to the ambassador.

On the contrary, U.S. trade representative (USTR) Yeutter praised Korea when he signed the agreement and later when he testified at a Senate Finance Committee hearing. He used the outcome of the just-ended negotiations as a means of persuading the U.S. Congress. He said that the United States can effectively conduct negotiations solely on the basis of Article 301 of the current trade law as is evident from this example.

This explains why the two peoples have felt about the outcome of the bilateral negotiations in diametrically opposite ways.

Our people were really stunned when the U.S. government on two occasions--in September and October last year--initiated action against our country over the issues involving insurance and intellectual property rights. Our unpleasant feelings become all the more compounded particularly when the United States used such expressions as "unfair" and "an act of piracy" and threatened to impose restrictions on export items which had nothing to do with the issues of insurance and intellectual property rights, unless Korea corrected such malpractices.

It may be regarded as unfair if we restrict U.S. access to our markets while we ourselves freely enter U.S. markets. It may be likewise regarded as not right for us to avail ourselves, without permission, of U.S. inventions which were achieved after laborious research.

Nevertheless we for our part have something to say about the controversy. Ours being a developing nation, our industry is still fragile. Therefore, it will receive a serious blow if enterprises from advanced countries are free to enter our markets.

However, our stature has grown so much that this argument of ours no longer holds water as far as the United States is concerned.

Hyundai's Ponies are rushing on the U.S. freeways, intricate electronic appliances made by Samsung and Daewoo are highly valued in American homes, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL and other influential American publications carry articles praising Korea's economic growth.

The presence of Pony has had the merit of changing the U.S. perception of foreign countries, but it has had the demerit of making the United States overestimate Korea's real potential. The United States argues that Korea must pursue a policy commensurable with its strength.

Even if there were no U.S. demands, it is about time for us to dress ourselves in an outfit matching our national potential. Liberalizing insurance business, protecting intellectual property rights, and liberalizing cigarettes sales are the rivers we have to cross one day if we have to compete with other countries in the world.

We may not have to be depressed by the outcome of the latest negotiations with the United States if we believe that this has afforded us an opportunity to present ourselves to the world as a fair and square competitor and thus we will be able to explore frontier markets all the more actively.

Backdrop of Accord, Future Problems

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul p 8

[Article by KIET trend analysis group director Kang Chol-kyu: "Compromise Reached on Pending ROK-U.S. Trade Issues; The Background and Problems Involved"]

[Text] Significance of ROK-U.S. negotiations

The package agreement reached in the recent ROK-U.S. negotiations is significant in two respects. First, the expansion of open trade which will result from this agreement will be different in nature from the similar expansion in the past. In the past, open doors were simply limited to increasing the rate of liberalization in imports in the manufacturing sector. But the just-signed ROK-U.S. trade agreement centers around the liberalization and protection of those sectors in which Korea is in a comparatively disadvantageous

position, such as insurance and other service sectors, as well as patent rights and intellectual property rights. Therefore, the agreement is significant in the sense that our economy, which has hitherto pursued trade liberalization to a considerable degree within the framework of the typical trade in processed goods, will now enter the stage of liberalization on a different plane.

Another characteristic of the coming expanded liberalization is that it does not stem from any urgent needs of our economy but from under the strong prompting of the United States. Needless to say, we are not opening the doors of trade totally against the needs of our economy. It is undesirable to completely shield some specific industries from the world economy and permanently protect them, because such protection will not only result in an arbitrary allocation of domestic resources (capital and labor) to these industries but also breed inefficiency in terms of production cost, technology, and management, eventually causing a heavier burden to the consumers. However, if these industries are made to compete with foreign products which are cheaper in price and superior in quality by opening their doors, they will become more efficient and acquire a higher degree of competitiveness, thereby rendering more benefits to the consumers.

Trade liberalization may also be necessary from a strategic point of view. An export-oriented economy, which needs continuous trade expansion to repay foreign debts and pay for imports, can heed, for strategic considerations, some of the demands of its trade partners in order to export more of those commodities which are highly profitable and which are produced on a large scale. This is an economic-diplomatic matter, but it is well known that full consideration was given to it during the recent ROK-U.S. trade negotiations.

Nevertheless, compared with our domestic need for expanded liberalization, the demands by (or pressures from) the United States, our trade partner, for liberalization are very urgent for now for the following reason: The United States has piled trade deficits since 1980, and its manufacturing sector, one of the structural causes of the deficits, has been on the decline, with the accompanying slowdown in the economic growth rate. As a consequence, the United States is pressuring its trade partners to open their markets to comparatively superior U.S. economic sectors, such as the service sector, while stepping up protective measures for the manufacturing sector.

Deindustrialization of the U.S. Manufacturing sector

Last year the United States recorded a whopping \$150 billion dollar trade deficit and became a debtor for the first time in its history. The rapid deterioration of the U.S. international payments position is mainly attributable to price factors such as the high value of the dollar and the high interest rates in the early 1980's. But it has been sometime since the dollar became weak after its value sharply dropped beginning in the early 80's. Interest rates have been lowered on three occasions this year, and they are not too high now. In spite of this, the size of the U.S. deficit

has failed to shrink, and the U.S. deficit this year is expected to increase more than \$10 billion over last year.

This signifies that some other structural factor besides price are at work in the increase in the U.S. trade deficit, and the decline of the U.S. manufacturing sector may be said to be that factor.

According to reports of the U.S. Committee for Economic Development, productivity in the U.S. manufacturing sector registered an annual average rate of increase of between 2 and 2.5 percent in the 1965-72 period, but this rate decreased sharply to less than 1 percent from 1973 until now. On the contrary, in the 1960-84 period, productivity in the manufacturing sector in Japan and West Germany grew eight times and three times respectively as fast as in the United States. These data substantiate the relative decline of the U.S. manufacturing sector. As a result of this decline, industry in the United States is now undergoing a new change. As clearly noted by a foreign journal (BUSINESSWEEK), U.S. manufacturers have the tendency of abandoning the manufacture of their own products and becoming dealers in foreign goods. Those who remain in the manufacturing sector are operating processing plants at the best to turn out finished goods by processing cheap parts imported from Japan and newly industrialized countries. That is why an increasing number of observers say U.S. industry is in the process of deindustrialization.

The U.S. manufacturing sector, in which wages are relatively high, is losing its competitive edge beginning with those areas of industry where a worldwide technical parity exists. As a result, the manufacturing sector accounts for an ever diminishing portion of the gross national product. On the contrary, the weight of the service industry sector has increased significantly, coming to account for two-thirds of the GNP.

Rapid growth of the Service Sector

As the reason for the rapid growth in the service sector, such as finance, transportation, insurance, commerce, education, and culture, it may be noted that in the highly industrialized countries which surpassed a certain level of income, the people enjoy a wider choice of consumer goods and have a greater need for leisure, tending to allocate more time to education and cultural activities. As a result, the price and income elasticity of various services increases compared with that of manufactured goods, with the service sector naturally attaining a faster growth rate. Second, with the rapid development of advanced technologies, such as computers and communications equipment, various types of information-oriented industries prosper, causing a sharp increase in software production and spurring the expansion of service industry.

The decline of the manufacturing sector and the rapid growth of the service sector is the important factor behind the market-opening pressures which are becoming widespread with the United States at the center.

This is because manufactured imports are increasing with the decline of the manufacturing sector, but this increase is not accompanied by a fast increase in exports in the U.S. service sector, which is rapidly growing and which is regarded as the key to the future development of the U.S. economy. In fact, in the world economy as a whole, the service sector accounts for an increasing proportion of production, but the level of trade in this sector still remains low. In 1980, exports in the mining and manufacturing sectors accounted for 55 percent of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), but exports in the service sector accounted for a meager 11 percent of the GDP.

Compared with the figures in 1970, the weight of exports in the mining and manufacturing sectors in the GDP increased by 25 percentage points in 10 years whereas that of exports in the service sector increased only 4 percentage points in the same period. In view of this, the United States, for the expansion of trade in the service sector, in which the U.S. economy has a leading edge, is on the one hand pressuring the countries which keep its doors shut in this area to open their doors and, on the other hand, is strongly demanding that the issues of trade in the service sector be included in the agenda for the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, contending that norms governing world trade in the service sector be worked out in preparation for its liberalization.

Pressures for Farm Products Need Attention

It is well known that the United States is continuing to exercise liberalization and protective measures in areas other than the service sector, such as advanced technology, farm products, intellectual property rights, and material patents, in which it has a distinctive competitive edge.

As the U.S. international competitiveness gradually wanes in those industries, such as the steel and shipbuilding industries, which developed over a long period in the advanced countries and which require heavy equipment, as well as in labor-intensive manufacturing industries, due to the obsolescence of their equipment and high wages, and as these industries further decline in the future, the justification for their protection will lose its punch. But in the areas, such as the service sector, in which the United States has a competitive edge and which hold the key to the future U.S. economic growth, the United States is expected to continue to apply pressure on us to open our markets in the name of free trade.

If liberalization pressures continue, how will they affect our economy?

Market opening is most helpful in the economic development of trade partners and most beneficial to the consumers when trade leads to technical innovations, higher productivity, and an increase in the real income of the consumers, enabling them to purchase cheaper and better commodities in larger quantities, and when this effect is durable instead of temporary. For the fulfillment of these conditions, liberalization should not cause specific industries to suffer a complete defeat in international competition and should not bring about a diminution in employment. It should never happen that our domestic industries become subordinated technologically or

structurally to industries or business firms of an advanced country. Further, there should be no further distortion in the market mechanism, as well as in distribution among the different income brackets. Even if liberalization has inherent positive effects, such as the elimination of inefficiency, lowering costs through competition, the introduction of technical innovations, and rational management, many difficulties will have to be overcome before realizing these benefits and it will not be easy to overcome the difficulties unless the aforementioned conditions are met.

Market Monopoly by Foreign Firms Feared

These are some of the problems that need be noted:

First, it is highly possible that liberalization will curb rather than promote competition contrary to the original intentions. As noted above, liberalization pressures center around the areas in which the United States has a leading competitive edge. It is highly possible that liberalization in these fields, in the tobacco industry, for instance, will cause our related industries to vanish or to subordinate themselves to enterprises belonging to advanced countries, with the market mechanism of the liberalized industry tending to become monopolistic or oligopolistic. This is because, as substantiated by many research works (done by R. Caves, F. Knickerbocker, and others), most of the firms making investment overseas represent the areas of high business concentrations in their home countries and have a strong tendency to form monopoly or oligopoly markets in their host countries overseas.

Second, if industrial monopolization or oligopolization is further prompted by liberalization, the monopoly or oligopoly firms will gain high excess profits whereas the real income of the consumers will further decrease, causing a great distortion in income distribution.

This will be diametrically contrary to the ultimate goal of positive liberalization.

Third, it may be also noted that if we push the liberalization of some heavy industrial sectors along with the service sector in order to prevent monopoly or oligopoly, the cost of industrial adjustment incident to liberalization will be too high. This is because it is not only easy but also prohibitively costly to relocate capital and labor on a large scale.

Therefore the remaining task which we ought to tackle in the future will be to raise these above questions with respect to liberalization and exert efforts to maximize the benefits accruing from liberalization. In other words, we must determine the right timing of liberalization by considering the competitiveness of each industry, minimize the liberalization cost, and conduct a thorough management of fair trade in the liberalized industries.

Particularly, it must be kept in mind that as mentioned above, the problems which may arise from liberalization are predominantly of a structural nature and will have a lasting effect on the national economy.

For this reason, the timing and methods of liberalization and the choice of target industries and items must therefore be determined from the point of view of the long-term development of the national economy.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRACING FOR MARKET OPENINGS

Flood of Foreign Movies

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by reporter Sin chong-hi: "Market Opening Starting This Month; Import Competition Fierce"]

[Text] From July first, with the opening to importation of foreign films, expensive American movies and movies from European countries have been attempting a large-scale penetration of Korea.

Currently, foreign film importing firms are promoting the domestic importation of ten movies costing \$500,000 to \$1 million each, including "Back to the Future," "Out of Africa," "The Color Purple," "Rocky IV," "Rambo III," "Cobra," "Passage to India," "Bolero," and "Over the Top."

The importation of these films, which are Academy Award winners or greatly successful films in the entertainment industry in the United States, is accompanied by rumors that due to the competition between Korea's foreign film importers the import price of each has jumped an additional \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Also, the story is heard that in order to reduce the price of these expensive foreign films in the public consciousness and formally, the expedient of combining two or three cheap foreign films with an expensive one and importing them together is being used, so the actual price is therefore even much more expensive.

This movement in Korean movie circles for importing bunches of expensive American films at one time, considering experience up to now, when major films come in failure is rare, but these days, even though it is the theaters' busy season, viewers of either foreign films or Korean films are not many, and the judgement is that first a powerful shot in the arm is needed.

Also, the situation is that there are many importing companies (as of 1 July, of the 59 companies applying for importation of foreign films 42 have been granted licenses) and the number of first-run theaters that can show foreign films is insufficient, the assessment is being made that in order to gain access to a theater it is necessary to bring in a major film.

In the past, too, expensive major films were imported, but at that time they had to go through the Movie Promotion Development Corporation, and especially because the import price was held to no more than \$380,000 it was an open secret that the official price was lower than the actual price paid. However, with foreign film import quota restrictions of somewhat over 20 films annually, well-known major foreign films did not exceed two or three per year at most.

Now, with the opening of the Korean film market to foreign films, there is the problem of high-priced foreign films aiming at the Korean market and pouring in.

On the one hand, along with the opening to imports of foreign films, in the Korean theater circle, which formerly was aware only of American films, preparations are being hastened for the large-scale entry of films from the nations of Europe, too.

France, England, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands, by continually showing films or videos or holding film festivals in their embassies or cultural centers, are vigorously unfolding the first stage operations for the cultivation of the Korean film market.

Fourteen films will be shown at the Third European Film Festival, to be held 3-6 July (Seoul Sejong Cultural Center), after which the films will make a circuit of regional cities--these are all links in that chain.

Also, from 25 to 27 July the French Cultural Center, making use of 20 television sets in the exhibition room of the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, in order to introduce French movies on a large scale, is arranging a viewing of 77 movies for the Performance Ethics Committee. Switzerland has already had a review of five films, and from 16 to 27 August is planning to hold a Swiss film festival in the Seoul Press Center, the Pusan Citizens' Hall, and the Ategu Citizens' Hall.

Until now, European films imported into Korea have not exceeded more than one or two per year, and their import price, in comparison with American films, is much cheaper. In regards to the transition in the future, indications of great change are visible.

Antidumping Measures To Be Instituted

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Government, in order to prevent damage to domestic industry arising from the promotion of the full-scale opening to imports, has decided to prepare and carry out systematic measures including limits on the quantity of imports, setting minimum prices for imported goods, self-restraining regulations by exporting countries, and regional restrictions on imports.

Also, the Government has decided to form the Industry Damage Relief Committee as an organization to assume responsibility for the task of relieving damage suffered by domestic industries as a result of increases of imports, and in

order to support the committee's operations, a part of the Ministry of Trade and Industry will be reorganized to establish an administrative bureau, and an organization which will be responsible for industry damage surveys will be separately established and activated.

Restrictions on quantities of imports, as an import-regulating measure widely used by the developed nations of the United States, Japan, and Europe when there is concern of damage to domestic industry from surging increases in imports, in accordance with the provisions of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), is a system by which standards are set by type of article and import quantities are limited. Our import scale already exceeds \$30 billion, and along with the promotion of a full-scale opening to imports between now and 1988, our country, too, will introduce this system, and will carry it out beginning next year.

According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Government is planning to prepare an overseas trade law reflecting this kind of industry damage relief system, will submit it in this fall's regular session of the National Assembly, and as it passes, will carry it out beginning next year.

The Industry Damage Relief Committee, with a first class associate government official as chairman, will be composed of specialists chosen by the Minister of Trade and Industry in the areas of tariffs, commerce, industrial policy, etc., and they will judge whether or not domestic industry is suffering damage and will decide on levying tariffs and restricting imports, and other such damage-relief measures. This committee will have functions similar to that of the American ITC (International Trade Committee) which made dumping and other damage judgements against Korean goods.

The Government intends, along with price restrictions such as setting minimum prices for imported goods where there is concern over dumping, and setting maximum prices in cases where there is concern of high monopoly profits, to use dumping tariffs, adjustment tariffs, emergency tariffs, allotment tariffs, etc., in addition to a series of import-restricting measures including restrictions on quantities of imported goods and regional restrictions on quantities of imported goods and regional restrictions in order to prevent damage to industries.

Also, in the area of industrial policy, on behalf of firms or industries damaged by import opening, it intends to give support such as the preparation of commercial countermeasures including financial and technical support, production and quality improvement guidance, industry adjustment (specified rationalization), and retraining and helping workers find employment. However, the direction is for the current import observation system to be discontinued and the import selection system to be carried out until adverse trade conditions are corrected.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EXTOLS 'MATERNAL' WPK

SK031244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 2 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 September article: "Our Party Is a Maternal Party Taking Care of the People"]

[Text] There is no such benevolent and warm bosom in the world as that of a mother. Today, our people warmly regard the bosom of the WPK as a genuine maternal one with a sense of special intimacy. This regard contains an absolute trust in and endless loyalty to our party, which was founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being led by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and reflects the sense of boundless happiness in living and carrying out the revolution in the benevolent bosom of the party without any anxiety and worry and the firm resolution to fight to the end following the party and leaving destiny to the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The party of the working class is not a bureaucratic organ reigning over the people and masses but a maternal party which serves the people and looks after their destiny in a responsible manner.

The maternal party is an important symbol of the party of the working class elucidated by the great leader. The party of the working class is a political guidance organization which leads the revolution and construction to victory by organizing and leading the people and masses. Thus, the party should be a banner showing the way for the people to advance with the correct ideas and theories and should be a banner-holder of struggle which courageously overcomes various trials and difficulties.

At the same time, the party should be like a mother who truly values and loves the people and carefully looks after them. Only when the party of the working class is endlessly intimate and benevolent, just like a mother, in its relations with the people and masses, can it ensure blood ties with them and become a revolutionary party with indomitable might.

In particular, in a socialist society where the people entrust the party and the state with their destiny, the party should responsibly look after all the lives of the people, including their political, economic, and cultural lives, and their future as well as their present. By so doing, the party

makes the people regard the bosom of the party as a maternal one, and the people entirely entrust the party with their destiny.

The WPK is the great party which makes, through practical acts, all of our people unanimously regard the bosom of the party as a genuine maternal one. Our party, above all, gives a noble political life to the people and is leading them to endlessly glorify it. Thus, our party enables them to enjoy a most dignified and rewarding life on the single road of revolution.

To those who carry out the revolution, political life is the most important thing, incomparably precious to physical life. A man with no political life is a dead man. The great happiness and glory of revolutionaries lie in having a political life and endlessly glorifying it.

Our party, receiving all of the people into the party and the worker's organizations without exception, timely makes them not only cherish the noble political life but also looks after them so that they can purely cherish and glorify it throughout their lives.

Our party gives all party members and workers ideological nurture through constant study, revolutionary organizational life, and practical implementation of the revolution and makes them discipline themselves in a revolutionary manner. Thus, it makes all people precious retain the political life and always live and fight in a most rewarding and valuable manner.

Our party sees to it that all party functionaries actively remind party members and workers of their mistakes as the banner-holder of man's political life, lest there should be any fault in their political lives, and sincerely resolve problems raised by them. Thus, our party makes each one of the people actively live with a bright hope and great ambition and the entire society overflow with revolutionary passion and optimism.

The bosom of our party is an endlessly benevolent one which makes all functionaries and workers always live and work with vigor and passion, without ever knowing signs of ideological and spiritual deterioration, and has opened the road of revival even for those who made momentary mistakes on the road of revolution.

Without this bosom, we cannot think of today's proud appearance of our people, including those who traversed along the road of a complex life in the past and who once made a mistake in their work and lives, who live and struggle by entirely entrusting their destiny to our party.

Our party extends all possible benefits and benevolence to all the people so that they can enjoy a rich and civilized life. Herein lies another factor for our people to regard the bosom of the party as a maternal one. The party of the working class which leads the people by taking responsibility for their destiny should carefully look not only after the political life of the people but also after their economic and cultural lives in a responsible manner.

This is an important demand for ensuring the independent and creative life of the people. The party of the working class should emancipate the workers not only from exploitation and suppression but also from various anxieties and worries in life. The further socialist and communist construction is deepened, the greater strength should be directed to resolving this question.

A socialist system has already been established in our country and our people enjoy a happy life to our satisfaction under this superior system, not envying any other thing in the world. All workers live equally well without worry of food, clothing, and consumables and without worrying about medical treatment or the education of their children. This is the shape of our people's happy life in a socialist paradise.

Our party, which regards the systematic promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle in its activities, constantly puts forth loftier targets and is brilliantly implementing them in order to give greater happiness and a more rewarding life to the people as their living standard is further upgraded. Our party sees to it that even when it establishes a single line and policy, the people's interests and aspirations should be thoroughly reflected in such a line and policy and that the success of the party work should be reflected in the excellent implementation of economic construction and in upgrading the people's living standard.

Today, permanent creations, large-scale cultural and public health facilities, modern streets, and cultural forms of communism, which are designed for prosperity and for the development of the fatherland, are being built in succession. This is the proud reality attained by the magnificent plan of our party to enable the people to enjoy a richer and more cultural life as days go by.

Indeed, our people are enjoying honor and happiness, which no other generation has ever enjoyed before, in the bosom of our glorious party, and such honor and happiness are becoming greater as time passes. Thus, our people highly praise the bosom of the WPK as a genuine maternal one through their practical experiences.

This is the precious success attained in the course of building the church-type party which cannot be bartered for with anything. The firm guarantee for strengthening and developing our party to be a permanent church-type revolutionary party and for accomplishing the church revolutionary cause generation after generation lies in further consolidating, developing, and glorifying the great achievements made by our party.

In order for our party to be an everlasting maternal party, it should struggle to provide the people with a more independent and creative life and should share the joy and pains with the people and masses on the single road of revolution to the end. At the same time, all functionaries of the party should treat the people by always cherishing affection worthy of a mother and should become the thoroughgoing defender of the interests of the people and faithful servants serving the masses.

When functionaries and members of the party truly respect and love the people, treating them with generosity and benevolence, and when they resolve the people's demands and difficulties, even minor ones, in a timely and responsible manner by lending an ear to the people's voice, the people will more thoroughly cherish faith to share their destiny with the party.

The greater victory and happiness lie ahead of our people who are accelerating the chuche revolutionary cause following the party, leaving the destiny of their own and future generations to the benevolent bosom of the WPK--the great maternal party.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL UNITY

SK030914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 1 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 September special article: "A Basic Motive Power for the Development of Socialist Society"]

[Text] Amid the march of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea under the leadership of the party, the political and ideological unity of our people is being constantly consolidated and developed. Thanks to the power of this great unity, our socialist society is achieving unceasing development without even the slightest stalemate nor slackness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The political and ideological unity of the popular masses on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and their common aspirations and passion to build socialism and communism under the leadership of the party are a basic motive power that forwards the development of our society and are a decisive factor that promotes socialist construction.

The political and ideological unity of the popular masses is a basic motive power for the development of the socialist society. Many factors function in the course of the development of the socialist society. The development of productivity and the socialist system along with the political and ideological unity of the masses are also important factors for the development of the socialist society.

However, these factors do not assume the same position in developing the socialist society. Among these factors, there is a factor that consistently pushes ahead with social development while regulating and restricting the function of the other factors. This basic factor is precisely the political and ideological unity of the popular masses. The political and ideological unity of the popular masses is achieved only in the socialist society.

The socialist society is a society in which the popular working masses, who have been liberated from exploitation and oppression, become the masters of their destinies, state, and society. In this society, the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals have pressing interests in consolidating and developing the social system and possess a common goal and desire for building socialism and communism. Because of commonness in social and

economic status and unanimity in desire, goal, and interests, relations of unity and cooperation are formed among social members in the socialist society. On the basis of this, the political and ideological unity of all people are achieved.

The reason why the political and ideological unity of the popular masses is a basic motive power for the development of the socialist society is that it gives full play to the creativity of the people.

As elucidated by the chuche idea, the popular masses are the main forces of history and those who directly carry out revolution and construction. The strength and wisdom of the popular masses are boundless. For this reason, they conduct creative activities aimed at remodeling nature and society. In this course, they create new material and cultural assets and build a new life and system. The course of their steady creation to realize their aspirations and demands precisely becomes a path of social development.

The strength of the popular masses to push ahead with the revolution and construction lies in organization and unity. Unity achieved in the socialist society is the unity of the social members, including the working class and peasants, in ideological will and action. The creativity of the popular masses is most fully manifested by this political and ideological unity. When all workers are combined with each other in ideological will and their wisdom and talent are put together as one, their strength becomes genuinely mighty. Herein lies a main ground on which the political and ideological unity of the popular masses powerfully forwards the development of the socialist society.

The political and ideological unity of the popular masses achieved in the socialist society is, in essence, organizational and ideological unity centered on the leader and based on his revolutionary idea.

Of course, the aspirations and demands of all social members are unanimous and commonness is achieved in goals and interests in the socialist society. Commonness in these aspirations, demands, goals, and interests can serve as a basis of the unity of the popular masses.

However, this unity should be organizational and ideological unity based on a single center and idea to become genuinely consolidated unity. The center is precisely the leader--the personifier of the interests of the popular masses and the supreme leader [choego yongdoja] of the revolution.

The leader of the working class creates a leading idea of the revolution by reflecting the aspirations and demands of the popular masses, thus laying an ideological foundation to achieve the revolutionary unity of a wide range of the popular working masses, including the working class and peasants, and clearly indicating the road along which they should advance. The leader unitedly leads the political activities of the working class and the popular masses by founding a party--a leading political organization of society--and by increasing its leadership role and function. For this reason, the popular masses, including the working class, peasants, and working

intellectuals, are able to achieve consolidated unity and realize their aspirations and demands only under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Just because of this, the political and ideological unity of the popular masses with the party and the leader at the center is achieved and unity in ideological will and action on the basis of the revolutionary idea of the leader is attained in the socialist society. Herein lies the solidity of the socialist society and the source of power forwarding social development. A solid political foundation of the socialist society is, above all, laid and society continues to be developed politically by the political and ideological unity of the popular masses.

Society is literally a collective in which men live and work. The intrinsic superiority of the socialist society lies in that all social members carry out sociopolitical activities and production activities with equal rights as masters. Proceeding from this, all social members, including the working class, form genuine relations of alliance, cooperate with each other, and assist each other. For this reason, a sociopolitical basis and political foundation in the socialist society become most consolidated. What powerfully pushes ahead with the development of these social relations is the political and ideological will of the popular masses.

Today, all workers in our country are sincerely living and working for the sake of the society, collectives, and themselves, mutually helping and leading under the communism-oriented slogan: "One for all; all for one."

Peasants learn a revolutionary trait and work style from the working class; working intellectuals learn its high sense of loyalty and stout will; and the working class guides and assists peasants while learning technology from intellectuals. This is a firmly established trend in our society at present. Since not a few people, but all social members have this lofty ideological and spiritual trait, and since a revolutionary ethos of honoring and trusting each other is overflowing in the whole society, our society is becoming constantly consolidated and developed politically and ideologically.

The political and ideological unity of the popular masses also vigorously pushes ahead with socialist economic and cultural construction. The economy is a material basis guaranteeing social life and development. For this reason, no social progress is conceivable without the development of productivity and the construction of material and technological foundations.

For rapid economic development, the zeal of the popular masses should be exerted along with the strengthening of the state's function of being an economic organizer. The people's zeal for production proceeds from their interests in economic construction and the development of productivity.

The production activities of workers in the socialist society are for themselves as well as for the prosperity of the country. The harder workers work, the more material wealth will increase and the more of a share they will take. Therefore, the workers in the socialist society turn out to

economic construction in unison with pressing interests in the development of science, technology, and productivity.

Thanks to the people's common aspirations and zeal for devotedly fighting for the economic development of the country--political and ideological unity--collective renovation is effected in all fields of production and construction and a constantly high speed is created in overall socialist economic development.

Today, the struggle for the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy and the attainment of the grand 10-point prospective goals is being vigorously waged in our country in accordance with the program for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth party congress. Amid this struggle, the self-reliance of the national economy is being enhanced; the level of the modernization of technology and equipment is being elevated; production and management activities are being laid on a new scientific basis; and incessant economic development is being achieved. This development is attributable to the political and ideological unity of our people.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL TOURS TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS EXHIBIT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by a NODONG SINMUN political news coverage group]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the KWP Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, toured the national technical innovation exhibition by the Three Revolutions Teams (TRT).

On display at the exhibition were a large number of valuable technical innovation plans, inventions, and creative devices perfected by TRT members in various branches of the national economy. In turning out these innovations, the TRT members had studied and worked together with other workers and technical personnel in a vigorous popular technical innovation drive which they had carried out in creative cooperation with these people since the national conference of TRT members was held in September 1984.

The entries on display gave a glimpse of what praiseworthy results the TRT members--who in various localities are playing a vanguard role in the forefront of the technical revolution under the party's leadership--have achieved in solving scientific and technological problems involved in the efforts to build a national economy oriented toward the chuche idea, modernization, and science.

While touring the exhibition, Comrade Kim Chong-il noted with great satisfaction the many things done by the TRT members in the technical revolution in less than 2 years since the national conference of TRT members.

Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appraised the TRT members' achievements in technical innovations. He said that the TRT members, who are armed with the chuche idea and advanced science and technology, have solved numerous scientific and technological problems arising in socialist economic construction by working together with other workers and technical personnel, thereby greatly contributing to enhancing the independent and self-reliant characteristics of the national economy, improving the technical level of equipment in all branches of the economy, and raising business activities to a higher scientific plain.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the TRT movement currently in progress under our party's leadership represents a powerful revolutionary guidance method which makes it possible to expedite socialist-communist construction through vigorous acceleration of the Three Revolutions, namely the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, by actively carrying them out in an organized manner. He stressed that only by actively pushing the TRT movement can we better implement the party line of the Three Revolutions and achieve brilliant victories in our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said that in order to strengthen and develop the TRT movement in a manner consistent with developing reality, it is necessary to heighten party-wide and society-wide interest in this movement. He then stressed the need for us to hold the TRT members in high esteem in our society and treat them well, to assist them actively so that they can work better, to provide them with adequate working and living conditions, and in particular to conduct a proper evaluation of those TRT members who have made economically valuable major inventions, thereby contributing to the scientific, technological, and economic development of the country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out that the current technical revolution is the key to our national economic development and an important task facing the TRT movement. The TRT members, he said, must work with party organizations to do away with conservatism and stagnation and energetically mobilize the broad circles of masses in the popular technical innovation movement in order to make the whole country aflame with the fire of technical innovation.

He also said that the TRT members, firmly upholding the line of building a national economy oriented toward the chuche idea, modernization, and science, must vigorously carry on the technical innovation movement, which is designed to develop raw materials, fuel, and power and technology related to their use, to modernize technical equipment, and to base technical production process, production methods, and management on a new scientific foundation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed in particular that the TRT members must concentrate their efforts on solving scientific and technical problems which arise in their own factories and enterprises in increasing output by using the existing equipment, as well as on economizing in the use of raw materials and supplies, and lessening labor-consuming work for the workers.

He pointed out that what is important in expediting the technical revolution is to carry out a proper task of popularizing the results of and experiences in technical innovations. The TRT members, he said, must in a timely way introduce new technical innovation plans in production in all branches of the national economy so that the innovation plans can prove their worth. He said they must set examples in introducing the results of scientific and technical studies.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed his belief that the TRT members will make an active contribution to further developing the nation's science and technology and fulfilling the goals of the technical revolution by thoroughly implementing the party policy on the technical revolution with heightened political awareness and revolutionary zeal.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY'S ROLE IN CIVILIAN CONSTRUCTION NOTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Yi Un-se and No Yong: "Our People's Army Is a Mighty Force of Creation and Construction"]

[Text] Our KPA is a revolutionary army and a people's army. The KPA has excellent political and moral features and was never so powerful as it is now. While securely defending the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause with arms, the KPA is playing an active role in socialist construction for national prosperity and the people's well-being. In particular, our heroic KPA servicemen have achieved outstanding exploits in erecting monumental creative structures under a long-range plan. This demonstrates the lofty features of our KPA, which is boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and which devotedly serves the people.

Our KPA is becoming a mighty force not only invincible in fighting imperialist aggression but also capable of working the miracles of the century in the struggle for creation and construction aimed at transforming nature. Thanks to this revolutionary army, our party is strong, our country is secure, and socialist construction is vigorously accelerating. Taking immense pride in their reliable revolutionary army, our people are single-mindedly marching vigorously along the road of revolution in unison with their army.

I.

It is a great honor for the KPA, the revolutionary armed force of the party and the people, to contribute actively to the construction programs aimed at promoting national prosperity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The KPA not only has commendably discharged its duty to defend the country but has also made a great contribution to the construction programs for national prosperity and the people's happiness." ("Let Us Securely Ensure the Chuche-oriented Revolutionary Cause," separate volume, p 4.)

An army is literally made up of ranks of soldiers who, with arms in hand, discharge military duties. Therefore, every army serves to fulfill military missions. In addition to this duty, a revolutionary army participates in the struggle for creation and construction to promote national wealth and

power. This is an intrinsic characteristic of a genuinely revolutionary army and a genuine people's army.

A reactionary army, unlike a revolutionary army, only serves as a tool of violence for the suppression of the working people and an instrument of aggression for the subjugation of other nations. Aggression and plunder, destruction and slaughter are basic attributes of a reactionary imperialist army. For an antipopular reactionary army of the exploiting class, creation and construction in the true sense of the words are inconceivable.

An army of the working class actively devotes itself to creation and construction as a matter of course because of its class-oriented nature. That kind of army is a people's army consisting of the sons and daughters of workers, farmers, and other working people and serving the interests of the people. For such an army, the people's cause is its own cause. Therefore, an army of the working class is inseparable from the destiny of the people and cannot exist separately from the struggle to promote their interests and happiness.

The path traversed by our KPA represents the glorious history of an army which, boundlessly loyal to the country and the people, has actively devoted itself to the cause of creation and construction as required by the party and the revolution.

Our revolutionary forces explored their own path always in confrontation with powerful imperialism. Accordingly, it had no choice but to exert every effort to repel the imperialist aggressors, to win national independence, and to safeguard national security. It was a path of bloody struggle.

While moving through the unprecedented storms of arduous revolution, our KPA members have devoted themselves as soldier-constructors to creative labor for national construction. In this process, the KPA has achieved shining honor as a powerful army of creation and construction.

In the period of the arduous armed revolutionary struggle, the anti-Japanese guerrillas, as the main force of the Korean revolution, actively assisted the revolutionary masses, including those inhabitants around the guerrilla bases, in their struggle to create a new life, although the guerrillas had to engage the Japanese aggressors constantly in fierce fighting. Indeed it defied imagination that the guerrillas could support the people's creative labor while under siege by tens of thousands of enemy soldiers and while face to face with death at each step they took. Yet our KPA established the invaluable tradition of being always with the people and accomplishing great creative tasks by working shoulder to shoulder with them.

Our army staunchly preserved this precious tradition and carried it on brilliantly in our liberated land. In the daily endeavor of national construction and during the arduous period of war, our army actively assisted the people in their creative labor. Especially when, in the postwar period, our people were clearing the ashes, rebuilding the national economy,

and laying the foundations of socialism, KPA personnel gallantly joined in this sacred struggle and produced labor exploits which shined before the whole world. They built numerous factories, schools, cities, and farm villages, thereby changing the appearance of the country. Construction sites in every nook and corner of the country, including the reconstruction sites in Pyongyang, the capital city of revolution, and the Hamhung vinylon factory construction site are etched with the new glorious exploits performed by our KPA officers and men in the postwar struggle for national reconstruction and socialist construction.

In the march toward the goal of chuche-izing our entire society, our army has played a solid role, through its devoted labor struggle, in achieving national prosperity in support of the party's cause. They took upon themselves important projects in socialist construction and carried them out with flying colors, thereby exhibiting the imposing appearance of a chuche-oriented Korea before the world. The grand and splendid Pyongyang subways, many factory construction projects, projects to develop collieries and mines and to increase their productive capacity, projects to build modern highways and bridges, and the lock gate construction projects in Mirim, Ponghwa, Hyangsan, and Tongam--all these were accomplished by the devoted labor struggle of our KPA personnel.

In particular, the KPA soldiers miraculously built the Nampo lock gate--a project which many people had thought was a fantasy--in a short period of time, thus making a powerful demonstration of their inexhaustible creative ability. This is an event which deserves a special mention in the history of struggle of our people and our KPA for national prosperity.

Today KPA soldiers are devoting their youthful wisdom and passions to the struggle for construction in Taechon, Sunchon, and other places in response to the call of the party and the revolution. The heroic fighting spirit demonstrated by the KPA servicemen--the truthful sons and daughters of our people--and their achievements made on the worthy construction sites of great monumental creative structures to illuminate the age of the KWP, have implanted great confidence and courage in our people, inspiring and prompting them to innovation.

In a country such as ours, which is in a tense situation and in direct confrontation with the U.S. aggressors, it is not an easy thing for an army to perform nothing but its primary duty of defending the country. But the KPA is actively contributing to socialist construction while stepping up its political and combat training and while guarding the country's defense line like an iron wall against the enemy's challenge to our revolution. This is a heroic epic and an immortal feat of the kind which can be done only by a genuine people's army which is vigorously fighting and marching onward in monolithic unity with the party and the country.

The KPA's active participation in socialist construction is of great importance in consolidating the might of the army and the ranks of revolution and forcefully pushing the revolutionary struggle and construction projects.

Thanks to its active participation in socialist construction, the might of the army itself is growing more than anything else.

Importantly, a revolutionary army's strength depends on the level of the political and ideological preparedness of its rank and file and the unity between the army and the people. Such strength is consolidated not only in severe class struggle but also in the struggle for socialist construction. The struggle for economic construction is a difficult and complex struggle for the transformation of nature. Through this struggle, the soldiers build their bodies, ideology, and willpower and acquire a noble revolutionary spirit and trait.

Sites of socialist construction are gratifying fighting arenas for KPA personnel in which to cultivate their qualities and traits as fighters for the party and as true revolutionaries. Through the strenuous labor struggle to conquer and transform nature, the KPA soldiers are deepening their confidence in the justice and victory of the cause of socialism and communism led by our party while acquiring noble features such as fervent love for the socialist fatherland and the spirit of loving to work. Construction sites where exploits are being achieved are becoming schools for the soldiers to cultivate prowess, courage, aspirations, and zeal as well as creative power. The fact that from among soldier-constructors, numerous heroes have risen and a number of fervent patriots and performers of hidden meritorious services have cropped up at the construction sites of great monumental creative structures demonstrates that our KPA is becoming stronger and growing into an army with a strong revolutionary spirit and fighting capability in the practical struggle for socialist construction.

The people directly responsible for socialist construction are the working people, including the workers and the farmers. When the army participates in socialist construction and jointly struggles with the people, the army and the people are bound by one mind and one will, and the two will come to display the lofty spirit of trusting, loving, and helping each other.

In the course of accelerating the cause of creation and construction by the army, its blood ties with the people have been immeasurably strengthened.

The KPA soldiers have always taken upon themselves those projects which the people regard as most difficult and laborious and have carried them out, and the people for their part have done their best to help the KPA personnel who were devotedly working for national prosperity, regarding them as their own blood kin. The fine custom of army-people unity has burst into full bloom everywhere our KPA personnel have worked, including construction sites and rice-transplanting sites in the paddies. This unity constitutes a firm guarantee for constantly solidifying and developing the unity and solidarity between the party, the people, and the army. This unity and solidarity are the sources of our army's combat strength.

By actively participating in the struggle for economic construction, the KPA is also making a fine contribution to increasing national wealth and enhancing the dignity of the party and the country.

A true army wages a struggle to ensure the power and dignity of the country and the people. When the army produces exploits and works miracles in the struggle for socialist construction, it can directly contribute to achieving national prosperity and enhancing national dignity.

The structures constructed by our KPA in the past were important target projects in strengthening national power and increasing the wealth of the people. The KPA built large factories and enterprises in the 1950's and 1960's in keeping pace with our people's valiant struggle for rehabilitation and reconstruction and the grand chollima march. In the 1970's and 1980's, it also built numerous lock gates, transportation and cultural facilities, and factories. All these projects are now playing an important role in improving the living condition of our people and consolidating the foundations of a self-sufficient economy. As time passes, they will show greater worth in achieving national prosperity.

The cause of creation and construction in our time is a grand one organized and implemented under the party's leadership. To achieve great exploits in socialist construction is in itself a worthy struggle adding luster to the party's high prestige and dignity. By courageously rising up for this struggle with fervent loyalty and carrying out continuous innovations, our KPA is illuminating the party's high prestige and honor with its own creative labor.

The KPA is made up of steel-like ranks who possess the strong traits of unconditionality and militancy in realizing party conceptions and possess great organizational and disciplinary capacity. Thanks to these ranks, none of the tasks the party decides upon and proposes to carry out is left unfulfilled. All the monumental creations of the KPA are historical testimony to the greatness of the ever-victorious, mighty KWP, a party engaged in revolution and struggle.

The peerless mass heroism displayed by the KPA in the practical struggle for creation and construction and the achievements amassed by the KPA, in the great tasks for national prosperity and for the happiness of generations to come, are shining brilliantly, alongside the history of our party and the cause of socialism and communism.

II.

The KPA has all along forcefully demonstrated its loftiest traits as a revolutionary army during the entire course of a heroic epic of creation and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and secretary of the party Central Committee, said:

"It is our greatest honor and pride to have a people's army which is determinedly defending the leader and will unhesitatingly go through fire and water to execute to the end any party order." ("The People's Army Soldiers Must Defend Their Leader and Party, Their System, and Their Country by Risking Their Lives," separate volume, pp 1-2.)

All heroic exploits performed by the revolutionary army in peacetime as well as in wartime originate in the mindset.

Our KPA is a revolutionary army which values its loyalty to the party and the leader as being of vital importance. In the course of a protracted and arduous struggle, the KPA created and brilliantly carried on a tradition of being loyal to the party and the leader. Especially in the middle of the march toward the goal of chuche-izing the entire army, the KPA took upon the distinctive feature of a revolutionary army dedicated to defending the party's great cause and carrying it through to completion. It is a cherished desire of our KPA members to become a standard bearer in struggle, and to become a bastion for defending and bolstering the party like Kim Hyok and Cha Kwan-su, who in the 1920's translated into reality the leader's ideas and desires to the end. This kind of distinctive position and spirit was behind all the miraculous achievements and exploits rendered by the KPA on the battleground of socialist construction.

Our KPA is a valorous army, courageous and able in implementing the cause of creation and construction. The lofty fighting features displayed by KPA soldiers on the path of this endeavor serve as an example showing with what kind of spirit and work style a true revolutionary army, a people's army, should live and struggle in a period of peaceful construction like ours.

The KPA personnel keep on struggling in exact accordance with the intentions of the party, regarding the requirements of the party and the revolution as a matter of vital importance to themselves. This spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness is a firmly established fighting trait of the KPA.

Nothing is more important for a revolutionary army than the requirements of the party and the people and the interests of the revolution. The servicemen, who are ready to die for the country and the revolution, must always be fully prepared to go anywhere to fulfill whatever requirements the party has. This trait can only be displayed by an army whose members have a high degree of revolutionary awareness and know how to heed passionately the call of the party.

To begin with, unconditional submission to orders must dominate the servicemen's lives, and such submission becomes the source of an army's combat capability. In a revolutionary army, this kind of strict discipline is backed up by its servicemen's awareness of their missions and their revolutionary duties.

Our KPA knew how to regard the urgent fighting tasks the party wanted to carry out as their paramount duty and felt immense happiness and joy in devoting themselves to their execution. Our KPA voluntarily took up the unprecedentedly huge Nampo lock gate construction project because it embraced with all its heart the determination of the party and the leader to achieve a lasting prosperity for the country.

The KPA officers and men, with keen revolutionary awareness and an acute sense of responsibility, demonstrated its organizational know-how and discipline on the construction sites of monumental creations by working in precise accordance with the intentions and requirements of the party. When the party wants something, and once it makes a decision to do it, our KPA personnel believe the decision to be something absolute and implement it exactly as directed. That is their unswerving creed. That is why they never complained or set any preconditions before they took up a huge project. There is no limit to the heroism that can be displayed by an army which is in the habit of conforming exactly to the standards set by the party as to the construction deadline, speed, and methods.

What is known among our people today as the Nampo lock gate construction-style fighting spirit is an embodiment of this kind of absoluteness and unconditionality. The place is vibrant with the spirit of the KPA soldiers who are struggling in precise conformance to the example of aspiration, zeal, boldness, and tenacity set by the Party Center while leading in the cause of creation and construction.

The indomitable fighting spirit of even tearing down a mountain and filling a sea by courageously surmounting the obstacles in the way is a lofty trait being demonstrated by our KPA in the battleground of socialist construction.

A revolutionary, who by nature stands in the forefront of the class struggle, requires a stronger fighting spirit than do other ranks. This kind of indomitable spirit must be consistently maintained in peacetime as well as in wartime. An army which is shaping a history of indefatigable struggle in creative labor can display inexhaustible heroism in a fierce death-defying battleground.

Our KPA is made up of ranks which always maintain a tough fighting spirit in performing all its duties.

The army's intrinsic duty is to defend the country. The soldiers participating in the current struggle for transformation of nature stood guard only yesterday at the outposts as sentries under arms to defend the country. Although they have no experience in the type of construction projects they are assigned, they are doing their best, overcoming whatever obstacles and difficulties they encounter, as they did to perform their military duties. Our soldier-constructors have never hesitated or flagged even when they were assigned a huge project which seemed utopian to everyone, and they have never retreated even in their protracted struggle to tame the harsh natural environment.

It was thanks to its revolutionary soldierly spirit cultivated in the course of protracted fighting that the KPA has produced heroic exploits with the fighting spirit of not even hesitating to remove the mountain and fill the sea. The KPA's martial spirit is an indomitable spirit of becoming a human bullet to protect and defend the party and the leader, a staunch fighting spirit of struggling through vicissitudes. It was with this spirit that the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas crossed the death line and carved a way through the enemy, and our gallant soldiers crossed the rivers and waded through muddy paths under enemy fire during the fatherland liberation war.

Today our soldier-constructors are faced with new problems, with the environment surrounding construction different from what it used to be. But the martial spirit of our KPA personnel remains unchanged. The self-reliant spirit of having faith in one's own ability and overcoming even formidable obstacles by oneself, the dauntlessness of putting one's shoulder to the wheel and not hesitating to go through fire and water to surmount each difficulty encountered, the boldness and prowess of stalwartly executing a huge project with bold ideas matching its scale--these are the traits of our KPA engaged in socialist construction. The KPA soldiers who live and fight on with this kind of soldierly spirit are today's true revolutionaries, the "Kim Hyoks of the 1980's." For our KPA members, who defy rugged mountains and turbulent waters without hesitation, there can be no construction project that cannot be carried out, once they take it upon themselves.

The spirit of making continuous innovations and continuing to march forward toward higher goals without bragging about their victory is the lofty revolutionary spirit our KPA soldiers have always displayed in the historic struggle to expedite the grand cause of creation and construction.

The soldiers must display their heroism in a protracted struggle as well as in transitory tasks. It is a temperamental quality of a genuine revolutionary soldier to be determined to block the muzzle of an enemy gun with his own body in a do-or-die battle and, in peacetime, to execute tenaciously his revolutionary duties without a moment of stagnation or slack. Our heroic KPA, which has these characteristics, has embroidered the entire period of its struggle with matchless exploits.

The monumental structures erected by KPA personnel in the past were the kind of huge projects which could not have been completed so easily by one or two campaigns or assaults. It was not easy at all to fight on with the spirit of continuous innovation and continuous marching without a moment of stagnation and slack in order to complete those gigantic projects. But our KPA soldiers, never given to even the slightest boasting, complacency, or laxity, doggedly fought on until they accomplished their construction assignments by constantly maintaining the attitude of being the master toward their revolutionary duties and by displaying a high sense of responsibility and steadfast faithfulness. Over the past 5 years, during which time the Nampo lock gate construction project was underway, miracles were achieved

almost every day and a high speed was maintained. This demonstrates the great revolutionary spirit of the KPA soldiers who knew no stagnation or slack. This kind of spirit and attitude above all else has been responsible for the completion of this and other gigantic projects which are commonly called "a war without the roar of guns."

Our KPA is now forcefully displaying its steel-like power and its dauntless heroism in order to reach a new turning point in the cause of attaining national wealth and development. The gallant soldier-constructors are working hard on new power station construction projects, tideland reclamation projects, and important factory construction projects with a firm determination and a surging fighting spirit to produce greater exploits than any of their previous exploits. Thanks to the KPA's heroic struggle, our economic might will increase, the dignity of our prosperous fatherland manifest itself more forcefully, and the people's well-being improve.

The lofty revolutionary traits which the KPA has demonstrated in the historic struggle for socialist construction is founded on our party's leadership and its profound trust.

The party is the leader of the revolutionary army, and the army is the defender and protector of the party. The party and the army are always united as one in our revolution.

Our party has a firm faith in the KPA, and it has been raising the KPA, which is boundlessly loyal to the country and the people and which possesses a strong organizational and disciplinary quality, into an army which can perform any kind of task, and is treating it as such. The faith our party has in the KPA is so firm that it will sway under no circumstance and so special that as time passes on, it will grow stronger still. This faith is becoming a driving force in making all the ranks, from general officers down to privates, boiling with revolutionary fervor and inspiring them into matchless mass heroism. Indeed, never before was such great blood solidarity forged as the one formed in our revolution, which binds the party and the revolutionary army in such a way that the former has firm faith in and relies upon the latter and the latter is ready to sacrifice its life to protect and support the former politically and ideologically. Herein lies the decisive factor which enables our KPA to remain an army of heroic struggle and creation in the future.

The KPA soliders' determination to implement to the end the blueprint for grand socialist construction presented by our party is firm and immutable. Our KPA will endlessly display its honor as a great fighting force of creation and construction under the sagacious leadership of the great party and the great leader.

13311/12858
CSO: 4110/071

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY CONFERENCE DELEGATE ELECTIONS--Pyongyang September 3 (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea yesterday decided to elect delegates for the 8th conference on November 2 this year, according to the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN. A central election commission has been formed with Kye Ung-tae as its chairman. Kye is an alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The assembly conference is held once every four years. The 7th conference was held in February 1982 and its first session in April of the same year. According to the usual practice in Korea, the first session of each assembly conference, which is held after the election of its delegates, will reelect state leaders and probably adopt and announce the country's new economic development plan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 3 Sep 86 OW] /6091

CSO: 4100/248

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SWITCH TO COOPERATIVE OWNERSHIP URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Kim Sang-chu: "The Great Idea About the Development of Cooperative Ownership"]

[Text] Our farm community is constantly changing its appearance to be consistent with the requirements of socialist-communist construction in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields. Smoothly progressing, in particular, are the tasks of gradually bringing cooperative ownership to the level of ownership by all people on the basis of constantly consolidating cooperative ownership.

This represents a precious fruit of the respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song's most accurate ideological theory on solving problems of the socialist countryside expounded in his immortal classic work "Theses on the Question of the Socialist Countryside in Our Country," and the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the beloved comrade leader in its implementation.

In his theses on the socialist countryside--a great program for rural construction and a compendium of the ideology, theories, and policies concerning socialist-communist rural construction--the respected and beloved leader defined the following as one of the cardinal principles on solving the question of the countryside once and for all: to bring guidance and management for the rural economy infinitely closer to the level of advanced industrial management and to strengthen the links between ownership by all people and cooperative ownership so that cooperative ownership can be brought infinitely closer to ownership by all people. He perfectly clarified the scientific methods of realizing this goal.

Strengthening cooperative ownership and developing it into ownership by all people are important requirements noted in the theses on the socialist countryside and they make up our party's grand idea for the development of cooperative ownership.

By illuminating the bright future of the socialist countryside which will guarantee our people boundless happiness, this grand idea gives us immense pride and inspires us to step up the struggle to accelerate its realization.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught us:

"Anyway I can say that to arrive at communism, we must pattern the national economy after the single form of ownership by all people and, accordingly, develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people."

Developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is an essential requirement, first of all, for eliminating the gap between cities and villages and the gap between the working class and the farmers, as well as solving the question of the countryside once and for all and achieving complete victory for socialism.

More importantly, the gap between cities and villages appears in the form of the countryside falling behind the cities in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields and in the related form of cooperative ownership dominating in the countryside, unlike in cities where ownership by all people dominates.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the gap between the cities and villages and the class distinctions between the working class and the farmers and to solve the question of the countryside once and for all, we must remove the countryside's backwardness in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields and, in keeping pace with this, can we upgrade the countryside on a par with the urban community in all respects and equalize the social and economic status of both the working class and the farmers, thus completely eliminating the class gap as well.

A socialist society which has won a complete victory is a classless society where there is no distinction in the form of ownership of the means of production and where only ownership by all people dominates.

In realizing a classless society, it is necessary to eliminate the distinctions in the ownership of the means of production--the economic cause of the existence of classes--and establish a unitary system of ownership by all people. Only by doing this can we realize a classless society and achieve a complete victory for socialism.

The development cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is also a basic condition for vigorously expediting the conversion of the entire society to the chuche idea by successfully capturing the two fortresses, ideological and material, which we must capture without fail in order to build socialism and communism.

We have to capture the ideological and material fortresses in order to realize the conversion of the entire society to the chuche idea, an overall goal of our revolution.

The development of cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is an important requirement in capturing the ideological fortress and expediting the ideological transformation of the people.

Cooperative ownership limits the ideo-mental transformation of the farmers to a certain degree because the socialization of production achieved under cooperative ownership with ownership by all people. For this reason it is necessary to develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people in order to uproot all the ideological vestiges remaining among the farmers, such as individualism and egoism, and inspire them to work for society and the people by displaying a higher degree of awareness, zeal, and creativeness.

The development of cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is also an import requirement in the successful capture of the material fortress. The rural economic system based on cooperative ownership is far superior to the system of individual farming for the production of goods for commercial purposes or the capitalist rural economy, but it still is a socialist economic system that is one peg inferior to the state-run economy based on ownership by all people.

With the farmers' ideo-mental and cultural levels improved and the material and technical foundations of the rural economy strengthened, only by developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people can we make the farmers continuously heighten their revolutionary zeal and develop agricultural production at the fastest pace, thereby successfully capturing the material fortress.

All this indicates that in order to have the working masses achieve a completely independent mind, it is essential to develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people.

Our party's grand idea of developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people has clearly proved its validity through the actual struggle to translate the theses on the socialist rural economy into practice.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the beloved comrade leader, our countryside has assumed a new look in every respect and has made decisive progress in the efforts to eliminate its gap with the cities in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields by waging the struggle to implement the tasks outlined in the theses on the rural community.

Today our farm workers are firmly armed with the great chuche idea and are devotedly working for society and their collectives in a manner befitting them as the masters of the revolution and the farms, thereby demonstrating their noble features as socialist agricultural workers to the fullest.

Our farmers, who have transplanted rice seedlings and done weeding with their hands and have toiled hard to raise crops before, are today enjoying their farm work thanks to mechanization and agricultural chemicals. Our agriculture has entered a new age of industrialization and modernization. Agricultural production has made leaps of progress in the course of realizing a chuche-oriented agriculture.

Today, with the Three Revolutions vigorously progressing and with state guidance and supervision of the cooperative economy constantly improving, cooperative ownership is getting ever closer to the level of ownership by all people in our country.

All this represents a signal success attained in the advance along the road indicated by the theses on the socialist countryside and amounts to an excellent preparatory step for a transition from cooperative ownership to ownership by all people.

The task of shifting cooperative ownership to ownership by all people cannot be accomplished by means of forcibly amalgamating or abolishing cooperative ownership. It can be accomplished only when through a vigorous execution of the Three Revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--the root causes which allow cooperative ownership to survive have been removed and the ideological and material prerequisites for a shift in the ownership form have been met.

The great leader divided the prerequisites for shifting cooperative ownership to ownership by all people into two categories, ideological and material, and of the two, he particularly stressed the need to give definite priority to the work of meeting the ideological requirements by remolding the farmers' ideological will.

It is the farmers themselves who are directly responsible for shifting the ownership form. Only by giving priority to the work of remolding their ideological will is it possible to make them into communistic human beings in the chuche mold who work and live by the communist principle of life, namely "one for all, all for one," and to enhance the farmers' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness so that they can better carry out the work of meeting the material requirements as well.

In order to develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people, it is essential to meet the material requirements as well. In other words, we must develop agricultural productivity to such an extent that the farmers perform labor, which is basic to agricultural production, by means of machinery, electricity, and chemicals. When agricultural productivity reaches such a high level, more advantageous conditions will be created for expediting the remolding of the farmers' ideological frame of mind and, at the same time, it will become possible to eliminate the gap between industrial and agricultural labor and adopt an 8-hour workday and a system of compensation for labor consistent with the system of ownership by all people.

Currently, in our country the direct productive links between cooperative ownership and ownership by all people are strengthening, cooperative ownership is getting infinitely closer to ownership by all people, and the ideological and material prerequisites are being fulfilled in an excellent manner. Under these circumstances, cooperative ownership will inevitably be shifted to ownership by all people.

Currently, in our country the direct productive links between cooperative ownership and ownership by all people are strengthening, cooperative ownership is getting infinitely closer to ownership by all people, and the ideological and material prerequisites are being fulfilled in an excellent manner. Under these circumstances, cooperative ownership will inevitably be shifted to ownership by all people.

As is evident from above, our party's great idea about the development of cooperative ownership accurately reflects the intrinsic requirements of socialist-communist rural construction and has proved its validity and indomitable vitality all the more clearly in its practical application. It is indeed the right idea necessary to solve the question of ownership in the countryside in a correct manner.

In view of current reality, we are quite optimistic about the prospects for the development of cooperative ownership, which will be shifted into ownership by all people in the future.

In our village, the Three Revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--will be all the more vigorously underway as we move along the road illuminated by the theses on the socialist countryside, and as a result, the farmers will become more thoroughly revolutionized and will turn into the working class more thoroughly, and the countryside will become more industrialized and modernized. Thus machines will take the place of all manual labor and everyone will work easily and be better off. When cooperative ownership gets closer to ownership by all people like this, the problem of turning cooperative ownership into ownership by all people will be smoothly resolved in the end.

In developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people lies the royal road of thoroughly supporting and implementing the theses on the socialist countryside and adding luster to our party's idea about rural construction.

It behooves all members of the Socialist Worker's Youth League and other youths to study in depth the theses on the socialist countryside, acquire a profound knowledge of it, and magnificently perform their honorable missions and duties as the young vanguard of the struggle to expedite the realization of our party's idea about socialist rural construction.

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CSO: 4110/094

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Develop Local Economy As Changsong Did"]

[Text] Twenty-five years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, addressing the conference of Changsong County's guidance workers and functionaries in the livestock sector, gave instructions on how to make an epochal improvement in the living standard of the people in the mountainous areas.

At that meeting, which was held in July 1961, the great leader clarified concrete tasks to be tackled in the local economy and the means to implement them, including those of developing animal husbandry in Changsong County in a big way by utilizing its natural geographical conditions and also developing local industry using such mountain resources as raw materials in order to increase the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

After setting forth sound guiding principles on improving the living standard of the inhabitants of the mountainous regions, the great leader visited Changsong County many times to give on-the-spot guidance and guided them in developing agriculture and animal husbandry, consolidating local industrial bases, and developing the county seat as a link connecting the cities and villages.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's sagacious leadership and the party's active guidance, Changsong County has over the past 25 years built itself into a fine model in developing the local economy and improving the living standard of the people during these 25 years, and epochal changes have taken place in the lives of its inhabitants there.

In this county, dozens of new food factories, chemical plants, and furniture and other factories have risen and they are now fully meeting the demands of the people in the county for foods and other consumer goods. A fairly large quantity of consumer goods, such as paper and chemical products, is being supplied to other counties.

The county's animal husbandry, mainly the breeding of herbivorous animals such as cows, sheep, goats, and rabbits, has rapidly developed and solid local

industrial bases which use these animals as raw materials have been built. Furthermore, the lean soil has been turned into rich soil, resulting in an epochal growth in food grain output. In the past, Changsong County received its food supply from other counties, but now it meets its own food needs and ships the surplus to other localities.

Changsong County, which was literally an uninhabitable area before, has now become a people's paradise whose inhabitants have no reason to be city dwellers.

In recent years, the county has produced commendable achievements, particularly in developing its local industry and radically improving the living standard of its people by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and tenacious struggle.

In this county, local industrial factories are operating at full capacity and have stabilized its production at a high level. The county seat has taken upon a new look as a result of vigorous construction.

These successes scored by Changsong County in developing local industry and improving the people's standard of living serve as a model for all other counties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed:

"All counties must develop local industries to a higher level on the foundations already built." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song", vol 18, p 231.)

It is the party's consistent call that mountainous areas utilize the mountains and coastal areas use the seas to develop local industries so that they can improve the living standard of their people.

The people of Changsong County have developed its local industry by actively utilizing mountain resources and made an epochal improvement in their living standard.

All county functionaries must follow the example of Changsong and utilize the mountains in the mountainous areas and the seas in the coastal areas to develop their local industries. Changsong County's secret of success in stabilizing production in its local factories at a high level lies in the fact that it has achieved self-sufficiency in raw materials by properly utilizing the advantages offered by the mountains and thus was able to raise the level of local output.

All counties must properly solve problems involving their local raw material supply, consolidate their raw material supply bases, and develop local industries in a way consistent with their natural and geographic conditions so that they can satisfactorily meet the demands of their people for foodstuffs and consumer goods.

The important part of Changsong County's experience is that it has waged a constant vigorous struggle to expand, strengthen, and modernize its local industrial bases by mobilizing and utilizing all reserves and potential available within the county to the maximum.

In Changsong County, numerous local factories were erected in the past, and particularly in recent years, a caustic soda production base, a glass bottle production base, beer and soft drink production bases, and a wood-processing base have been newly erected, thereby laying a fine foundation for modernizing local industry and increasing the variety of their products.

All these were accomplished without any outside support or any assistance from large factories or enterprises; they were accomplished by exploring and mobilizing inner reserves and by using their own technology.

Those functionaries who are responsible for the development of local industry must follow the example of Changsong, look for practical means of expanding consumer goods production in the production list, find ways to implement them one by one, and continue to exert great efforts to develop the local economy with the fighting spirit of doing all tasks in an orderly manner.

It is important to consolidate county seats in developing the local economy and improving the living standard of the people. Changsong County's experience shows that a county seat can be built as best as possible by the county's own resources when it erects a solid cement production base and builds modern machinery and prefabricated construction material bases.

All counties throughout the country must follow this example and, by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and tenacious struggle, consolidate their building material bases in a way consistent with the existing conditions and accelerate the modernization of construction in order to build their county seats as magnificent political, economic, and cultural centers.

It is important to enhance the functions and role of the county party committees in developing the local economy and radically improving the living standard of the people. In developing local industry, the functionaries of the Changsong County party committee took the lead in setting the party organizations in motion and actively mobilized broad circles of the masses and inspired them to display fully their voluntary zeal and creative initiative.

County party committee functionaries must follow the example of Changsong and keenly realize that no one but they are responsible for a success or a failure in developing local industry and increasing the production of consumer goods, and with this awareness, they must step up party guidance in local economic construction.

All county functionaries must exert greater efforts to make the existing local factories operate at full capacity, further consolidate the local industrial bases, and increase the production of consumer goods so as to meet the ever increasing everyday needs of the people and develop local industry to a still higher plane.

By thus meeting the people's ever increasing demands for consumer goods and foodstuffs more satisfactorily through the use of the counties' own resources, we must thoroughly implement the party's call for radically improving the people's livelihood.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW RECORD IN LARGE OXYGEN SEPARATOR PRODUCTION REPORTED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by special correspondent Chang Che-sop: "A New Record in the Production of Large Oxygen Separators; the SWYL Members and Youths of the Oxygen Separator Plant in the Nagwon Machinery Complex"]

[Text] The Socialist Workers Youth League [SWYL] members and youths of the Oxygen Separator Plant in the Nagwon Machinery Complex are making innovative accomplishments in the production of large oxygen separators.

Cherishing deep in their hearts the great confidence placed in them by the great leader and the dear leader when they visited the plant by themselves, the SWYL members and youths of this plant are forcefully pushing the production of large oxygen separators by means of highly displaying their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Thus, entering this year, they continuously produced large oxygen separators and then sped up the processing of parts. They are even ahead of the schedule by more than 10 separator parts.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"We must produce anything that can be produced on our own by means of highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance."

Under the leadership of the party organizations, the primary level committee of the SWYL of the plant is energetically launching its organizational and political work in order to make the youths become the spearhead of advances in the honorable struggle for implementing the assignments given by the great leader and the dear leader for the production of large oxygen separators and to attain a breakthrough for an attack by means of enhancing the vanguard role of the youths.

The functionaries of the SWYL, going deep into the production sites among the youths there, paraphrased and propagandized deeply the importance and significance of the production of large oxygen separators and gave guidance to the youths so that they may highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and thereby that they may thoroughly implement the decisions and directives of the party.

With the resolution of loyalty in their hearts, aimed at making the great leader and the dear leader joyful by producing more large oxygen separators this year, the youths are raising the flames of innovation at all combat outposts.

In particular, the youths, giving definite priority to the production of material over processing, are continuously scoring successes at the important stages of production, including a more satisfactory supply of dense argon gas.

The SWYL members and the youths of the material shop energetically launched a mass technological innovation movement and thereby made a pressure testing device on their own and utilized it. They introduced a new method of casting with a test metal and thereby epoch-makingly improved the quality of casting materials. Thus they are effecting an innovation in guaranteeing the effectiveness of that method, which is being given priority smoothly over the processing.

The SWYL members and the youths of the No 1 Pipe Shop, upholding the resolution of repaying the party's great trust and expectations with the success in their implementation struggle, introduced a new welding method and thereby made it possible to save a tremendous amount of argon gas. Thus they are creating a new standard and a new record in the production of pipes.

Furthermore, the SWYL members and the youths in the plant are forcefully launching a struggle designed to make an argon gas generator with a several hundred cubic meter capacity and to guarantee the production of that generator on their own.

While keeping up the situation in which the production of materials it being given definite priority and an innovation is taking place in the pipe making department, the youths are bringing about an unprecedented upsurge in the departments of processing and of assembling.

They are scoring success in overfulfilling their daily plans in the processing of parts and in the assembling of equipment, while improving the equipment maintenance and launching the struggle for saving raw material with every unit set of machines operating at full capacity.

In this way, the SWYL members and the youths of this plant are vigorously launching the struggle to create a new record in the production of large oxygen separators and to fulfill ahead of schedule this year's production target of theirs.

7989/12948
CSO: 4110/078

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)--The Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, left for home today after a 14-day visit to Korea. The Korean visit of the delegation consisting of more than 200 representatives of functionaries, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and artistes selected from the organizations of the Communist Youth League of China at various levels, made a great contribution to developing and strengthening the traditional Korea-China friendship through generations. During the visit, the delegation went round industrial establishments, cooperative farms, educational and cultural institutions, Mt. Kumgang and other scenic spots in different parts of Korea. It attended colorful functions such as a meeting, joint friendship meeting, get-together, round-table talks, etc. Prior to its departure, a joint friendship meeting of Pyongyang youth and the delegation members was held in the city. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting to be followed by a performance of stage pieces. The youths of the two countries deepened the sentiments of friendship, singing Korean and Chinese songs. Then, they had pleasant hours, playing colorful amusement sports games. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Sep 86 SK] /6091

CSO: 4100/248

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH GHANA

OW301935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, August 30 (XINHUA)--Korean Vice-Premier Chong Chun-yi said here today that his country will sign a trade agreement with Ghana to further promote their relations.

Under the agreement, Ghana will export bauxite, gold, diamonds, cocoa, shea-butter and other agricultural products to Korea, the vice-premier disclosed.

In return, Korea will export fertilizer, farm machinery, machine tools, glasses, iron products and other industrial goods.

Chong Chun-yi said this at the airport before flying to Freetown, Sierra Leone, after a six-day visit to Ghana.

The vice-premier, who leads a Korean delegation, said that discussions with Ghananian leaders have helped deepen their understanding of Ghana's situation and to explore other areas for further cooperation.

The Korean vice-premier paid a courtesy call yesterday on J.J. Rawlings, head of state and chairman of Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council, here and both held a close-door talk.

Chong Chun-yi told the press later that the talk centered on cooperations between the two countries and problems facing the Non-Aligned Movement.

Chong Chun-yi also said that the United States has frustrated all attempts by his country to bring about a reunification of Korea.

He noted that the U.S. has stationed 42,000 troops and missiles with a total of 1,000 war-heads in South Korea, and continued to hold provocative joint military exercises with South Korea. He expressed appreciation for Ghana's support for the reunification of the North and the South of Korea.

The Korean delegation arrived here last Monday.

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END